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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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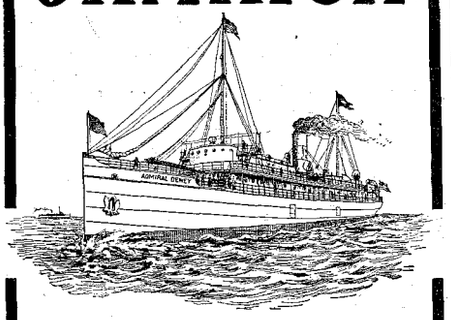

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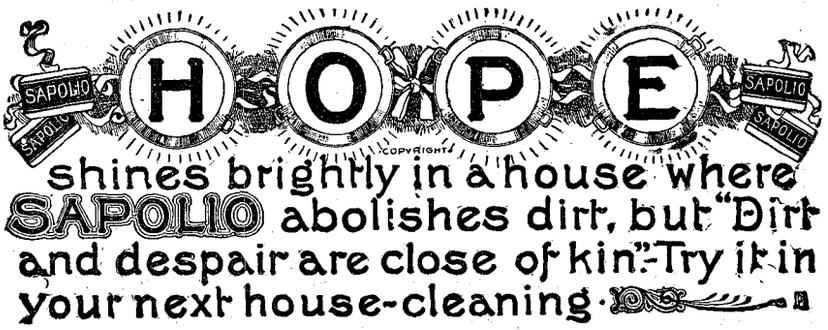

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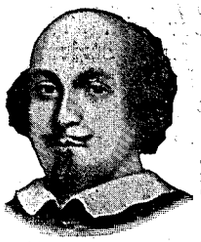

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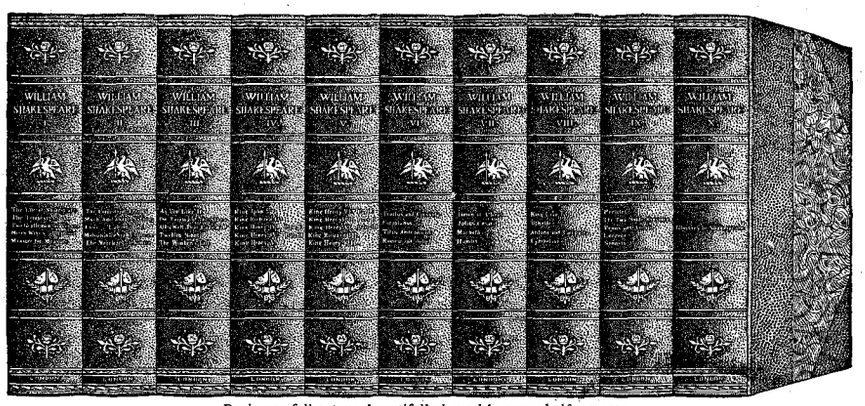

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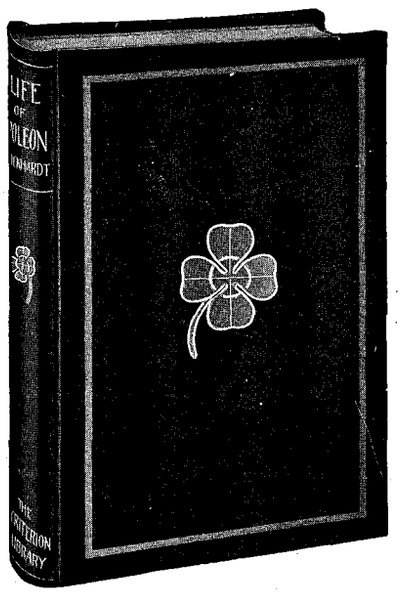

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EUROPEAN RIVALRY FOR AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

THERE seems to be more excitement in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg over the question, what Power was most friendly to the United States during the war with Spain, than there is in this country. Our papers look at the dispute very philosophically; some of them even humorously. "Doubtless we shall be told presently," remarks the Detroit *Journal*, "that Austria had to be chloroformed or hypnotized before she undertook the round robin for intervention," and "it remains now for Spain to deny that she ever had a war with us; or, if she had, to protest that it was an arrangement between the two countries to get up a little fighting that would give a number of worthy officers in the army and navy a chance for promotion."

The dispute was started by the British Foreign Office, which stated, in Parliament and later to an Associated Press representative, that Great Britain was approached by another European Power, when our war with Spain was imminent, with a proposition "to send a collective note to the United States, the purport of which, however polite the wording, must naturally have been that of a threat." Great Britain, the Foreign Office official continued, had "every reason to believe that this Power was merely put forward as a sort of buffer, in order to sound us, and that France, Germany, and Russia were behind her." It is generally assumed that this unnamed Power, which was thus to act simultaneously as a buffer and a lead-line, was Austria, and reports from Vienna say that Austria did take the initiative in the peace movement, on account of the relationship between the Austrian and Spanish dynasties, but not with any unfriendly intentions toward the United States. This movement toward a remonstrance, according to the British statement, was abruptly stopped by Great Britain, which "deliberately put down her foot" upon the enterprise. The British insinuations in regard to France, Germany, and Russia have brought out prompt denials. Germany, according to a statement from its Foreign Office, "maintained a negative attitude toward such suggestions [of intervention], and made known its negative standpoint whenever occasion offered." France, we are told officially, "did not back up the proposal" referred to, and "took no initiative in any suggestion tending to put pressure on the United States, nor at any time encouraged Spain to resistance." Her "attitude throughout was friendly to the United States as well as to Spain, her ardent desire being to avert war." Russia, which has always claimed to be America's best friend, has not noticed the British insinuation, but the French official quoted above says that while all the Powers were waiting to see what the others would do about the proposition, "Russia clinched the matter by the late Count Muravieff's blunt rejection of the proposal."

Some papers express the belief that Britain's object in stirring up this matter at this time is to arouse ill-feeling between the United States and the continental countries, especially Germany; but if this suspicion is correct, the effort, to judge from the newspaper comment, is not very successful. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "for Austria we have no ill-will," and "her course in the matter was natural, if not commendable," while "for Germany we have a high regard, which is now being intensified by the approaching visit to these shores of a distinguished and accomplished member of her reigning family." The New York *Tribune* says: "We can not expect all European countries to side with us against one of their own number any more than they can expect us always to side with them against some American state. It would be unreasonable for us to cherish wrath against them for sympathizing with Spain, just as it would be for them to be angry with us for standing by Mexico in 1865-67 and by Venezuela in 1895." "In the light of the despatches from Vienna, Berlin, and Paris," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "there seems to be no ground for the assumption that the United States was in serious danger of being coerced by a European coalition in 1898; and if there was no danger, we are assuredly under no overwhelming obligations to Great Britain for preventing something which would never have happened." "Even if England had done what she claims, and which is very much to be doubted, in view of all the statements," thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "Americans have surely been told of it often enough; Russia has not continually cast up to us what she did for the Union during the War of the Rebellion, when England was so ready to assist in the destruction of the republic." One effect of the fling at Russia, in fact, has been to bring back to mind Russia's friendly attitude toward us during the Civil War, in contrast with England's attitude at that time. The Chicago *Evening Post* says: "We value England's good-will as manifested at that critical juncture, but it is quite likely that we had two friends among the nations, and that Russia was the other. This discovery could but gratify us, and it would be perfectly consistent with Russia's earlier services to and friendship for the United States." And the Providence *Journal* observes: "Americans should not enlarge too much upon international friends and foes in an invidious spirit, but we have not forgotten that France was our friend in the Revolution; we know that neither France nor Great Britain was our friend in the Civil War; we may recall pleasurably that Russia played us a good turn in that struggle; and, as we extend our thanks to England for standing by us in 1898, we must, until M. Hanotaux's contention is disproved, bear in mind that Russia, also, refused to take the side of Spain." Great Britain comes in too, however, for a share of the bouquets. The Chicago *News* recalls the spirit shown by the British admiral in Manila Bay in the spring and summer of 1898, and the New York *Mail and Express* says that Great Britain's service to us in the Spanish war "was certainly rendered"

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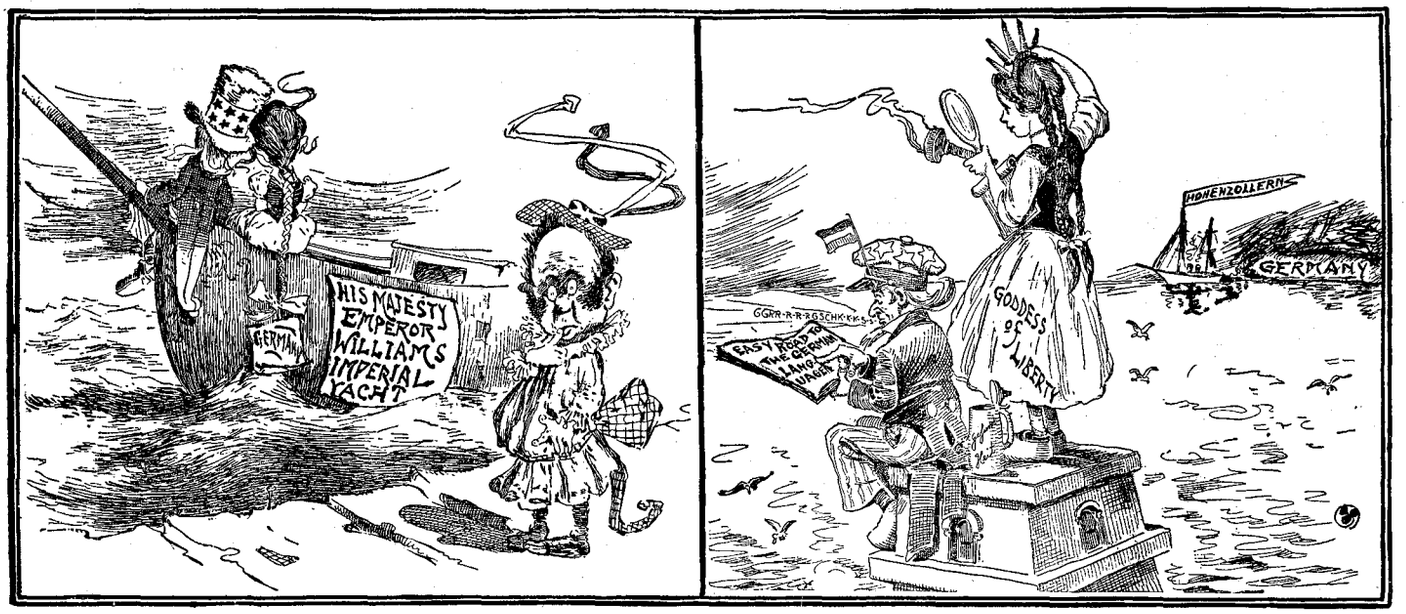

ENGLAND: "Ha! I discover a rival. I have been undone!"
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

GETTING READY TO WELCOME THE ROYAL VISITOR.
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES IN CARTOON.

and was "real and ungrudging," and adds that our people do not forget such things.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:

"It does not matter so much to us what the disposition of Europe was, so much as what the disposition of Europe is. All the nations of Europe are now anxious for American friendship, not for the benefits they may confer on us, but because our good-will is a valuable asset. International relations, so far as the men who have the star parts are concerned, are essentially commercial. International friendships are for value received or hoped for. 'To him that hath shall be given,' and the nation that has nothing is in danger of having taken away from it even that which it has. The quarrel as to who was our first friend and who is our best friend in Europe is a strictly European quarrel in which it is not necessary for the United States to mix. We are glad to have the nations of the earth competing for our friendship, but we have no need to pick a winner, even if we do remember with pleasure many of the courtesies of England during our war with Spain, and while we give a glad welcome to the brother of the Kaiser when he comes as the incarnation of German goodwill."

GENERAL BELL'S RECONCENTRADO POLICY.

SOME vigorous protests and rather caustic criticism greet the news that Brig.-Gen. James F. Bell has adopted the reconcentration policy in Batangas province in Luzon. The New York *Evening Post* suggests that we wire an apology to General Weyler, and the *Diario de la Marina* (Havana) remarks: "How scandalized were the Americans and the English over all that happened in Cuba, and particularly over the reconcentration system under Weyler! How humane, how charitable, how sensitive were those Anglo-Saxons! And what savages, what barbarians, what cruel beasts we Latins were! O you hypocrites!" The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) asks: "Who would have supposed on the 6th of December, 1897, when President McKinley stated in a formal message to Congress, that 'the cruel policy of concentration pursued by Weyler in Cuba' was not civilized warfare, that the same policy would be, only four years later, adopted and pursued as the policy of the United States in the Philippines? Time does truly work wonders; but when or where has it worked a greater wonder than this?"

Two papers that have supported the Republican expansion policy right along are the Baltimore *American* and the Detroit *Journal*. But this latest news seems to be too much for them. *The American* says:

"And now we have come to it. With what astonishment do we read that a general of our army in the far-off Philippines has actually aped Weyler and Kitchener? Here in this country, where we have held our heads so high and so prized the encomiums showered upon us for our ministrations to a suffering humanity, we have actually come to do the thing we went to war to banish. Our good name is dearer than all the islands of the sea. In the name of all that is best in our humanity, civilization, and patriotism, let the Government at Washington erase this stain before it becomes fixed and inerasable."

The Journal goes still further. It says:

"The acknowledged failure of civil government in Batangas must give us pause. When is the war in even Luzon to end? When are the natives to become convinced that resistance is futile? When, supposing they become convinced, are their protestations of loyalty to be depended on? When, in short, is the policy of force to win us the respect and affection of a people who are saying almost unanimously that they do not like us and our ways and that they wish to be left to themselves?

"Supposing we have the Filipinos conquered, what then? Charles Francis Adams recently made the point that the history of the world can be searched in vain for an example of a people raised to the standard necessary for self-government under tutelage of a foreign nation. India would be less able to govern itself now than it was a century ago. The East Indian is still a ward. In the most precious attributes of citizenship, such as we pride ourselves on and for the use of which we fought, he is worse off than ever.

"Can we reap from the seed we are sowing in the Philippines such a growth as Mexico, returned by us to its people after capture, affords of national development by our example—not by our force? That is the question, and it is important to have it answered."

General Bell finds a defender, however, in the Boston *Journal*, which says:

"The word '*reconcentrado*' has an ugly sound in American ears, but, after all, the question of whether it is a harsh method or not depends upon the way in which it is enforced. The hardship to the Filipinos of Batangas is not in the mere leaving of their homes, which are structures of straw and branches, only a little more elaborate than Indian wigwams. They can endure that, and perhaps profit by compulsory removal from abodes that long use and neglect have made unwholesome. . . . . .

"If the people are well fed and comfortably housed, and if they

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have good medical attendance, it is probable that these Filipinos will live just as comfortably as at home, and be even more exempt from deadly maladies. General Chaffee is not a Weyler nor a Kitchener. He is a better soldier, but, like Lawton before him, he is a man of great, warm heart. When he has collected the Batangas peasantry about his garrison towns he will see that they are fed and sheltered according to American ideas, which means that a large proportion of these people will be better off than they ever have been in their lives. The only harshness will be the restraint of their freedom, and this is seemingly inevitable.

"Over nine-tenths of the surface of the Philippine archipelago tranquillity prevails, and Americans and natives are working harmoniously together. In the truculent one-tenth—in Batangas Province, Samar, Leyte, and in one or two districts elsewhere—there still lingers a guerilla warfare like that which plagued our border States for some months after the Confederate armies had surrendered. General Bell is applying in Batangas the same General Order 100 which was enforced in the Civil War in the United States. He is treating the guerillas exactly as Lincoln and Grant treated them. It is a species of surgery which will have the certain effect of preventing far more suffering that it temporarily causes."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON AID TO CUBA.

VERY few newspapers are opposing the recommendation made by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and General Wood that Cuban sugar and tobacco be admitted free or at a reduced tariff rate. Yet it is considered doubtful if Congress will do anything for the island. The proposed tariff reduction is resisted by the sugar journals, by the New York *Press*, the most uncompromising protectionist paper in the country, and by some of the papers published in the cane and beet sugar regions of Louisiana, Michigan, the Pacific coast, and Hawaii. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) and *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) stand with the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) and *Chronicle* (Rep.) in resisting any tariff reduction that may injure the American sugar industry. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) declares that "the appeals for the free entry of Cuban sugar are largely made upon sentimental grounds," and considers the proposition a doubtful one. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"Why, for the sake of the Cuban, with the fruits of perpetual summer and the richest known soil always around him, should the beet-sugar grower be the only giver of charity? It is more blessed to give than to receive. True. But being more blessed, why be selfish in dispensing the blessing? Why not permit the people of the United States as a whole to give? We have an immense surplus in the treasury that was created by war taxes, the relief of Cuba being included in one of the war measures If the Cuban cane-sugar grower is flying the signal of real distress, let us take from that surplus, already collected of the people, and give to him as he needs. Don't narrow the privilege of giving, or bring suffering on just one industry at home, for the benefit of a like industry in a foreign land."

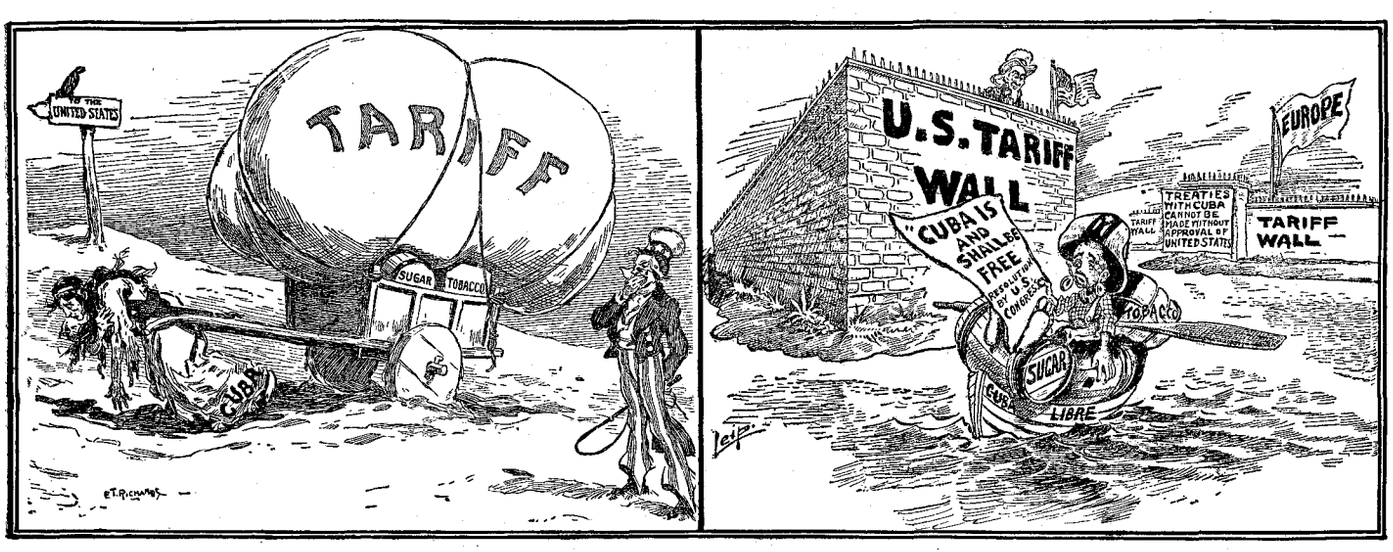
The Honolulu *Evening Bulletin* says:

"Hawaii contemplates Cuban reciprocity with much the same feeling that it would a threatening vandal horde aiming to rob its people of their earnings, their sources of livelihood, and make of their productive fields a barren waste."

On Cuba's side is a long array of influential journals. Ex President Cleveland is out, too, with a strong letter in favor of Cuban reciprocity, a letter that brings out the remark, however, that the ex-President's hammer-and-tongs way of going at things has sometimes hurt the causes he has tried to help. The New York *Tribune*, a protectionist journal of high rank, declares that "there is really no logical ground for opposition to the proposed reciprocity"; and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says that the policy is "demanded by fair dealing as well as by common sense." "We do not see," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind.), "how any honorable American can reject this appeal," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) takes a similar view. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks we ought not to allow this policy to be obstructed by "a mere handful of protected beet-growers and cane-growers, who care nothing for Cuba, nothing for the millions of American sugar consumers, nor for anything else but 'their own pockets all the time.'" And the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"Cuba would simply be taken into our range of protection without breaking it down, and until that island and the United States, with its dependencies, produced all the sugar our market would take, the protective barrier would remain unimpaired. If anybody suffered, it would be the foreign sugar-makers, upon whom we now partly depend for our supply."

The view of these papers is that if we deny help to Cuba, the island will be prostrated financially, and disorder may follow; while if we grant a reduction in tariff, the island will be saved from ruin, and our domestic sugar industry will not be hurt. Little more than one-third of the sugar we use is grown in this country; the rest must come from abroad, more than half of it from Cuba, and it is argued that the admission of the Cuban sugar at a reduced rate will not hurt the home industry. "A Cuba prostrated commercially by our restrictions, despondent and in a mood akin to desperation," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "might become a Philippine problem right at our doors, with all



NEAR THE END. —*The New York Herald.*

FREE TO DO WHAT? —*The Detroit News.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF "FREE CUBA."

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its ugliness and all its vexations." "There is no good economic reason, present or prospective, why the Cubans should not be favored," thinks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.), and the Chicago *Tribune* says of our sugar-growers that "nothing but an insane, short-sighted selfishness induces them to take the unjust and immoral stand they do concerning this question." The Chicago *News* (Ind.) believes that the same sentiments that prompted us to give Cuba freedom should now prompt us to give her fair dealing, and the Chicago *Evening Post* thinks we can better afford to bear the war taxes a little longer than to refuse help to Cuba. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "when Congressmen say that they are uncertain or undecided whether they shall make any concessions to Cuba they may represent one or two home interests, but it is doubtful if they represent their constituents or their country." "By treating the Cubans properly, we shall derive as much from them as they from us," thinks the Washington *Star* (Ind.); and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) says: "The sugar interests in the United States must quit sentimental talk. They must drop the bogieman and come down to business, just the same as the growers of wheat, apples, potatoes, and fruit have done. They are entitled to reasonable protection, but they must not forget that the consumers, who number 1,000 to 1 against the producers of sugar, have some rights."

A Cuban view of the matter may be seen in the following comment by *La Lucha* (Havana):

"What will be the use of having given us Don Tomas as president if he is to come to rule over an island which will be bankrupt? Don Tomas, as he is the choice of the American Government, should be an excellent man, but he will be unable to do anything useful if he is without money. . . . . .

"Of what use would all the freedom imaginable be to Cuba without the means to live? . . . . . .

"There would be a certain element of comicality that Cuba, after all that has happened here, after all the talk of humanity and heroism, should be worse off under the Cuban flag and the protectorate of the United States than under the rejected flag of Spain.

"No doubt Spanish methods were old and unprogressive, but when those who are never content and never will be under any régime are eliminated, it has to be admitted that the majority, and among them the better and more industrious people of the island, were content enough not to prefer putting the whole machine out of joint in order to try to attain the ideal of the minority.

"The alternative was forced upon them, however, probably it had to come, and if it does not bring increased prosperity, the labor and sacrifice and the sentiment will have been in vain."

Prince Henry and the Anarchists.—The Anarchist papers, especially *Free Society*, of Chicago, and *Freiheit*, of New York, have recently published threats against Prince Henry, who is to visit this country. *Freiheit*, in one of its late issues, publishes a page of denunciation of the Prince, the language of which, according to the Baltimore *American*, "is of vulgar character and is of a kind that might lead a weak-minded fellow to consider it his duty to do harm to the royal visitor." The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"What these madmen and idiots in Chicago expect to accomplish in an attack on the German Prince is not worth going into, for they know less than any one else; but the fact that they are inciting violence justifies a close watch of them, and to seclude them in jails during the royal visit would be only a sensible measure of protection. It is, to be sure, a satisfaction to know that there is not an American in the whole band, yet if the Prince were to be hurt while in this country too many of his people would charge the outrage upon his hosts, and instead of being lessened the friction that has from time to time been manifest between this country and Germany would be increased. But no such attack must be made. Chicago will be held accountable for every untoward act and utterance of the wrongheads whom it shelters, and if it becomes necessary to put every one of them behind the bars while the Prince is inspecting the stock-yards, the sausage factories, the post-office, the sewer, and the other beauties in the metropolis of the Middle West, let them be placed there."

THE DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINE PROGRAM.

INTEREST in the Philippine problem has been revived by the speech of President Schurman in Boston, in which he comes out for Philippine independence; by the report that General Bell has adopted reconcentration methods in Batangas province; and by the formulation of a definite Philippine program by the Democratic members of the Senate. Dr. Schurman, who, it will be remembered, was president of the first Philippine commission, said that "President Roosevelt really means that the Filipinos shall have such independence as the American people have," and he said that he saw "no other course but grown liberty, culminating in independence." The program of the Democratic Senators is in the form of an amendment to the Philippine revenue bill. They move to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the following:

"(1) That the United States relinquish all claim to sovereignty over the Philippines, 'subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.'

"(2) That from and after the passage of this act the Philippine Islands shall be foreign territory, and all goods entering the United States therefrom shall be subject to the same duties, customs, and imposts as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for goods entered from other foreign countries; provided, that during the temporary occupation of the islands all trade between them and the United States shall be free.

"(3) That the United States shall continue to occupy the archipelago until the Filipinos have formed for themselves a stable government, and until sufficient guarantees have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain, and for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States.

"(4) That as soon as these results have been accomplished, it is declared to be the purpose of the United States to withdraw from the Philippines, and leave the government, control, and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants, retaining only such military, naval, and coaling-stations as may be designated by the Government of the United States."

Most of the Democratic and anti-expansionist papers accept these resolutions as "American, just, and expedient," as the Pittsburg *Post* calls them; but there is little or no argument on the matter that is new. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"This announced policy will recommend itself not only as true Democracy and genuine Americanism, but as wise and proper in every respect, for no one has shown the slightest reason why the Filipinos should receive different treatment from the Cubans. On the contrary, it would seem that the reasons for our relinquishing control of the archipelago are stronger than those for giving the Cubans independence. The Philippines are farther away, more difficult to control, having little communication with us, whereas Cuba is commercially a part of this country; and the fact that the natives are of an alien and inferior race renders any amalgamation or assimilation impossible, whereas most of the Cubans are Aryans, like us."

A number of Democratic papers, such as the New York *Journal*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, look upon our retention of the Philippines without disfavor. *The Courier-Journal* thinks there can be no question that civilization will be the gainer as the result of our expansion policy. It says: "We have the Philippines with us for good, as a matter of fact, and nothing that Mr. Hoar and all the others who challenge our occupation of the islands can say or do will alter that essential position. Nor can any question the good that has been done wherever Anglo-Saxon civilization has extended."

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CANAL ROUTES AND CONFUSING NEWSPAPER ADVICE.

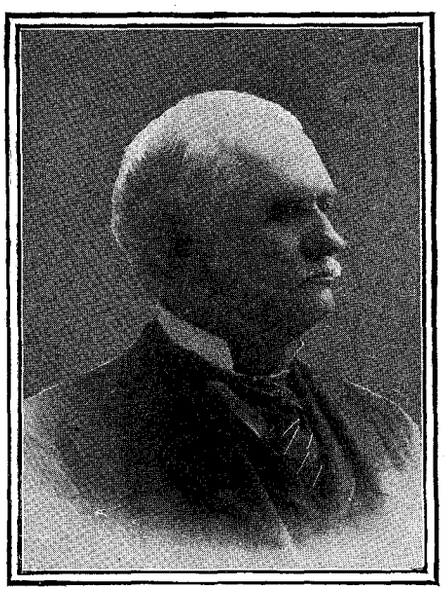
SELDOM have the newspapers of this country entertained such a bewilderingly varied assortment of opinions on any great public topic as they now display on the question of a route for the isthmian canal. About the only proposition that seems too preposterous to get the support of any paper is the "Darien route," with a tunnel six or seven miles long through the Andes Mountains, the ships to be towed through by an electric trolley arrangement. To believe some papers, the Nicaraguan route is too long and tortuous, and is subject to terrible earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; to believe others, the adoption of the Panama route would involve us in financial tangles with France, the soil along the route will not hold water, and the fierce revolutionists will expose the ships to constant danger. We are warned, on the one hand, that if we build the canal across Nicaragua, France will build a shorter one across Panama, and steal all the traffic; on the other hand, we are told that if we build across Panama, some other Power will build across Nicaragua, and thus have a line of communication nearer the United States than ours, which, we are told, would be fatal in war. In this dilemma a number of papers urge that Congress appropriate the money for a canal, and leave the choice of route to the President; while others are willing to wait a year or more while the whole subject of route is investigated again. Still other papers are driven to despair, and are doubting if Congress will reach any conclusion this session. "There seems now no prospect of any action by Congress during the present session toward definite canal legislation," thinks the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), "and the matter may be considered as dormant if not dead for the present." And the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) says: "It would really seem that we must have a Democratic Administration before we can dig the canal." A few papers oppose the entire canal project.

A good deal of this confusion seems to have been caused by the offer of the Panama Company to sell out for $40,000,000, and by the unanimous opinion of the canal commission that, at this price, the Panama route is "the most practicable and feasible."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE: "It's queer how much trouble those fellows are having about where that part in my hair shall be!"
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

A careful examination of the press comment seems to show that many more papers now favor the Panama route than favor the one across Nicaragua, altho a still larger number do not declare outspokenly for either.

"No interoceanic canal is possible in Nicaragua that will suit the purposes of commerce," declares the Baltimore *American*, and "any canal built there for such purposes would cost an amount of money surpassing the wildest dreams of the most reckless speculator on earth." The Hartford *Times* says similarly: "The absurdity of pushing giant ocean steamers 187 miles 'across lots' between two oceans, through a narrow and sinuous waterway with nine locks, is so absurd from a commercial point of view that it ought to be laughed out of the halls of Congress." And the Nashville *American* believes that the adoption of the Nicaraguan route would have been "a colossal blunder, one that might have led to the expenditure of untold millions and the eventual loss of every dollar of it by the completion of the Panama route by France or some other European Power." Some of the other papers that favor the Panama route are the New York *Evening Post*, the Boston *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Times*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Chicago *Evening Post*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA,
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and leading advocate of the Nicaragua route.

The New York *Journal* is strenuously opposed to buying the "Panama muddle." It remarks:

"Talk about buying a lawsuit—the purchase of the Panama Canal would be buying a revolution. Apparently the only way in which we could secure a satisfactory concession from Colombia would be to go down there, take the contending statesmen by the necks, and hold a batch of them in office long enough to get a contract signed.

"Therefore, while the essential thing is to have a canal SOMEWHERE, the only plan that promises a certainty of having it ANYWHERE is to dig it at Nicaragua. And if the Administration did not think so, why was it so anxious to conclude the Hay-Pauncefote treaty?"

The Chronicle, of San Francisco, a city that is vitally interested in the question, declares that the canal commission's recommendation "should have no weight," and goes on to say:

"The interests of Pacific ports and the Mississippi valley demand the Nicaragua route, and the interests of the entire United States demand it, for on coastwise trade the Nicaragua route is shorter even for Atlantic ports. The coastwise trade is the trade whose interests should control, and the Nicaragua route should be chosen even if it will tend to build up the foreign commerce of New Orleans and Galveston. Nobody is in a position to say that a half-century hence the United States will be able or desire to prevent a European Power from building a second canal at Nicaragua. It is certain that Nicaragua will at any time consent to the enterprise, and that within fifty years there will be European Powers with money to build the canal if military reasons require it, and a war to prevent its construction will cost more than the profits of half a dozen canals. These are the controlling factors in the case, and should determine the location regardless of any other considerations whatever. It is not a case where expert advice is required. Experts are always controlled by considerations pertaining to their profession. An engineer

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will prefer the route which presents the most interesting engineering problems.

"Let no one imagine that the interests of the people are paramount at Washington. We do not mean that the majority of Congressmen are not honest, for they are. Private interests, however, are on the spot to deceive with one-sided views backed up by 'expert advice.' In this way Congressmen are misled. The mere putting off of the beginning of the work which is involved even in negotiations with Colombia will well pay the transcontinental roads for their expense in helping Panama."

"Let the President select the route, now that expert investigation has accumulated all the facts," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph;* and the Boston *Advertiser* thinks that "it stands to reason that a better bargain can be made by leaving the President free to deal with the Nicaragua people, or with the Panama people, at his discretion, than by tying his hands in advance by a snap judgment and a hard-and-fast decision on the part of Congress." The Philadelphia *Press* expresses a like opinion, and the Atlanta *Constitution* (which seldom agrees with *The Press* on any topic) believes that Congress should devolve the details of the canal's "location, control, and completion upon the President, or upon a commission to be named by him."

The Chicago *News*, the New York *World*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, and the Milwaukee *Journal* think that it will be better to go slow and start right when we do start, than to blunder by too much haste. "The important thing in such a stupendous undertaking," says *The Standard-Union*, "is to decide and start right. An additional year's delay is a small matter in comparison."

BRUSQUE MANNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND MARTIN DOOLEY.

THERE has been a noticeable change in the White House anecdotes told by the Washington correspondents since the President's famous interview with General Miles and the press criticisms on it. Before that time we were told of a Supreme Court justice who went to see the President about a position for his son, and who was told in a tone of voice heard by everybody around that his son must prove his fitness for the place just as anybody else must. We were told of a Senator who called to see about the retention of one of his friends in office, and who prefaced his remarks by saying that he had the man's resignation in his pocket. The President, it was said, interrupted the Senator with the remark that he was glad to hear it, and with a direction to Secretary Cortelyou to wire his acceptance of the resignation. Then came the public reprimand of the Lieutenant-General of the army, which called out some severe comment from the army and navy press and many of the daily papers. Since then, stories of brusque manners at the White House have been noticeably absent, altho none of the correspondents has reported any sharp change in the President's demeanor.

"Mr. Dooley" hits off the Miles incident and the President's alleged method of dispensing discipline in part as follows:

"There was me frind, Gin'ral Miles. No more gallant sojer iver dhrew his soord to cut out a pattern f'r a coat thin Gin'ral Miles. He's hunted th' Apachy, th' Sioux, th' Arapahoo, th' Comanchee, th' Congressman, an' other savages iv th' plain; he's faced death an' promotion in ivry form, an' no harm come to him till he wint up th' White House stairs, or maybe 'twas till he come down. Annyhow, Gin'ral Miles was pursooin' th' thrue coorse iv a nachral warryor an' enlightenin' th' wurruld on th' things he happened to think iv. . . . . .

"'Twas that got him into throuble. Wan day afther inspictin' th' army, Gin'ral Miles gave a chat to wan iv his fav'rite journals on what he thought about th' navy, him bein' a great authority on navy affairs befure steam come in. I don't know what th' divvle he said, an' I don't care, f'r me mind was made up long ago, an' ivrybody that don't agree with me is ayether a Schley man or a Sampson man an' little betther thin a thraitor or a cow'rd at that. But annyhow he give his opinyion, an' afther givin' it he got his bonnet out, had a goold beater in to fix up th' epylets, got th' ilicthric lights goin' in th' buttons, found th' right pair iv blue an' pink pants, pulled on th' shoes with th' silver bells, harnessed to his manly hips th' soord with th' forget-me-nots on th' handle, an' pranced over to th' White House. As he wint up th' hall he noticed an atmosphere iv what Hogan calls cold hatoor, f'r wan iv th' durekeepers said th' Prisidint wasn't home an' another lightly kicked him as he passed, but like a sojer he wint on to th' east room where Mr. Rosenfelt, th' pa-apers tells me, shtud in front iv th' fireplace,

A NEW PAINTING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
by Constantin Makowsky, the Russian Court painter. The painting is now on exhibition in New York, and is the personal property of the President.

nervously pluckin' Sicrety Gage be th' beard. 'I've come,' says Gin'ral Miles, 'to pay me rayspicts to th' head iv th' naytion.' 'Thank ye,' says th' Prisidint, 'I'll do th' same f'r th' head iv th' army,' he says, bouncin' a coal scuttle on th' vethran's helmet. 'Gin'ral, I don't like ye'er recent conduct,' he says, sindin' th' right to th' pint iv th' jaw. 'Ye've been in th' army forty years,' he says, pushin' his head into th' grate, 'an' ye shud know that an officer who criticizes his fellow officers, save in th' reg'lar way, that is to say in a round robin, is guilty iv I dinnaw what,' he says, feedin' him with his soord. 'I am foorced to administher ye a severe reproof,' he says. 'Is that what this is?' says Gin'ral Miles. 'It is,' says th' Prisidint. 'I thought it was capital punishmint,' says Gin'ral Miles as he wint out through th' window pursooed be a chandelier. His nex' article will be entitled 'Hospital Sketches,' an' I undherstand he's dictatin' a few remarks to his nurse on providin' atthractive suits iv steel plate f'r gin'rals in th' army.

"Well, sir, they'll be gr-reat times down there f'r a few years. A movement is on foot f'r to establish an emergency hospital f'r office-holders an' politicians acrost th' sthreet fr'm th' White House where they can be threated f'r infractions iv th' Civil

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Sarvice law followed be pers'nal injuries. I'll be watchin' th' pa-apers ivry mornin'. 'Rayciption at th' White House. Among th' casulties was so-an'-so. Th' Prisidint was in a happy mood. He administered a stingin' rebuke to th' Chief Justice iv th' Supreme Coort, a left hook to eye. Sinitor Hanna was prisint walkin' with a stick. Th' Prisidint approached him gaily an' asked him about his leg. ''Tis gettin' betther,' says th' sinitor. 'That's good,' says th' Prisidint. 'Come again whin it is intirely well an' we'll talk over that appintment,' he says. Th' afthernoon was enlivened be th' appearance iv a Southern Congressman askin' f'r a foorth-class post-office. Th' Prisidint hardly missed him be more thin a foot at th' gate, but th' Congressman bein' formerly wan iv Mosby's guerrillas escaped, to th' gr-reat chagrin iv Mr. Rosenfelt, who remarked on his return that life at th' White House was very confinin'. 'I will niver be able to enfoorce th' civil sarvice law till I take more exercise,' he said heartily. Th' ambulance was at th' dure promptly at five, but no important business havin' been thransacted nearly all th' Cabinet was able to walk to their homes.' "

DO WE WANT THE DANISH WEST INDIES?

THE sentiment of most of the papers on the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies seems to be, as the New York *Press* puts it, that "we do not want the group, but we can not let it go anywhere else, particularly to Germany, whither it was pretty certain to go ere long." The treaty for the purchase of the islands was signed last week in Washington, but the purchase will not be complete until the Senate ratifies the treaty, Congress appropriates the necessary $4,500,000 or $5,000,000, the islanders vote for the transfer, and the Danish Rigsdag adds its ratification. "The people of the islands are for the most part anxious for annexation," says the Washington *Star*, "and while there is an opposition, it apparently is not of such strength as to cause the United States any difficulty when the time comes for the change of sovereignty." Says the New York *Tribune*:

"With the acquisition of the Danish islands all lands this side of the Anegeda Passage will become either American or British, or else independent. Only the lesser Antilles and the Spanish Leeward Isles will remain under more mixed ownership. And indeed the only other flags upon them are those of France and Holland, lands which are and are likely ever to be our friends. Thus the problems of mixed sovereignties in the West Indies are gradually and most amicably being worked out to satisfactory solutions, with the Stars and Stripes becoming steadily more conspicuous in those regions."

The New York *Journal* says:

"When we get them, no doubt we shall make them a useful naval base. They will constitute our farthest outpost in the Atlantic—as far east of Key West as New York is east of the Mississippi. They will command the entrance to the isthmian canal, whether it be at Nicaragua or at Panama.

"We can make them prosperous, too. These tiny specks of land with their few thousand people can produce so little sugar and tobacco that even our ravenous protected interests can hardly pretend to find their competition dangerous. If we annex them we shall certainly take them into our tariff nursery, and then they will grow fat and healthy and probably will raise their piping little voices against extending similar favors to anybody else. Hawaii is doing that now, just as if she had not been knocking at the door herself a little while ago. It does not take long for a protected infant colony to make itself at home.

"But we shall welcome the Danish West Indies and do our best to make them so happy that all their neighbors in those sapphire seas will want to follow their example."

But the islanders will find that their welcome is not unanimous. "If the purchase should be consummated," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "another Pandora's box of troubles will be opened, for all of the islands of the West Indies that are not helped by their home governments are in trouble." The chief product is cane-sugar, and much of the market has been destroyed by European beet-sugar bounties. The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"The islands are desperately poor. Those for which we are now asked to give $4,500,000 of good money would not be accepted as a free gift if the Senators who have to vote upon the treaty should visit them in person. They will simply bring us new responsibilities and new expenses. Every argument that caused the rejection of the Seward treaty in 1867 remains in full force to-day, while the one argument in favor of it—that we were without any naval station in those waters—has ceased to have force since we have acquired Porto Rico."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHO invited Prince Henry, anyway?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PERHAPS Alfred Austin forgets that John Bull and Uncle Sam came together on two former occasions.—*The Commoner.*

THE handmaiden of protection should hasten to equip herself with a rainy-day skirt and an umbrella.—*The Commoner.*

APPARENTLY the fuse is a little damp that was intended to ignite British enthusiasm for Lord Rosebery.—*The Chicago News.*

THAT naval battle at Colon could not have been much. One does not read that any of the vessels looped the loop.—*The Chicago News.*

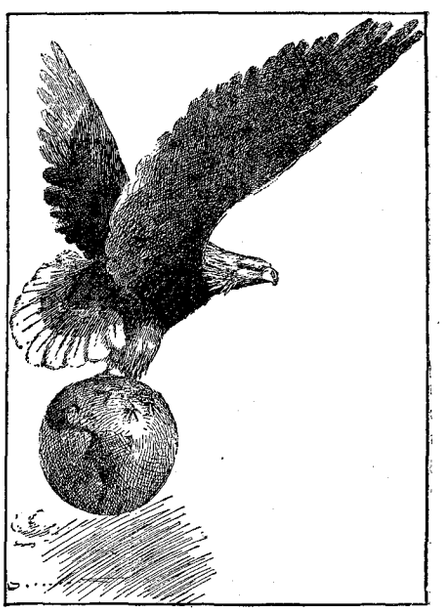
THOSE diamonds found in Montana may be some that Senator Clark dropped while going around the State looking for votes.—*The Chicago News.*

ABOUT the only thing left for Emperor William, in his efforts to gain American popularity, is to come out for Schley.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

KING EDWARD'S announcement that the South African war is almost at an end will be pleasant news for General Kitchener.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOMETHING might be done for the Nicaragua Canal if the Morgans were to stand together. Let the Senator make overtures to J. Pierpont.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON has begun building *Shamrock III.*, and may as well begin thinking of plans for *Shamrock IV.* right away.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*



HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS IT.
—*The New York Journal.*

THE President has cut out the hand-shaking feature at the White House, but the knee-shaking by visiting office-holders is still painfully plenty.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

GEN. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, president of Cuba, has lived in New York for many years, and will no doubt be able to cope with all varieties of Cuban politics.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is reported that Senator Quay is about to write his biography. Possibly he wishes to forestall any enterprise in that direction by William Allen White.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

WE are unable to determine from Senator Morgan's treatment of the Panama Canal representatives whether the gentlemen are on trial for forgery or embezzlement.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

FULL many a gem of the purest ray serene the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear, because no giant sort of dredge-machine has yet been dipped by Pierpont Morgan there.—*The Baltimore American.*

"ONE way to stop the war taxes," sternly proclaims the Atlanta *Journal*, "would be to stop the war." A good way, also, to stop the government taxes would be to stop the government.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. SCHWAB, of the steel trust, denies that he did any "sensational gambling" at Monte Carlo. Evidently Mr. Schwab lost. There is nothing sensational about that at Monte Carlo.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

AFTER all it would hardly have been fair to send General Miles to King Edward's coronation. It is proper that Edward himself should be first among the dazzling spectacles of that glittering occasion.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE singing societies are looking for men with good voices to join in the musical welcome to Prince Henry, but they have not yet sent an invitation to Captain Coghlan, of the navy, to join them.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE LOVE-MOTIVE TOO PROMINENT IN FICTION?

THE love-story has so completely dominated the romantic literature of every age and to-day occupies so high a place in popular regard that few are bold enough to challenge its supremacy. Mr. Howells is one of the few, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne gives currency to the views of another, a friend, not named, who insists that the love-story has been decidedly "overdone," a view with which Mr. Hawthorne himself coincides in the main. He writes in *The Booklover's Weekly* (Philadelphia, January 27) as follows:

"A highly intelligent person with whom I talked the other day told me that he sincerely deprecated the prevalence of love-stories in the present era. I may as well mention that he is no crusty bachelor, but a man happily married, with a delightful family around him. 'It is altogether out of nature,' said he. 'Love comes to every normal human being, no doubt; he marries the girl, and they live with their share of felicity, have children, and entertain their friends. But that is the whole matter, so far as love is concerned. The man, being now a full man, begins his struggle and commerce with life and the world. He has disposed of preliminaries, and takes up the real purpose and interests of his existence. But were we to credit the story-books, love is first and last and the whole thing. It molds all careers from start to finish. The entire tale is occupied with the more or less thwarted efforts of the lover to win his beloved; and when he has done it, or failed to do it, if the tale be a tragedy, the writer conceives himself to have finished his task, and writes *finis* at the bottom of the page. It is preposterous! What manner of world would this be in which we live and labor, were such the truth? There might be some poetry left, perhaps, tho hardly the highest; but there would be no presses to print it on, no paper and binding, no book-sellers, and no means of livelihood, therefore, for the poet. There would be no science, invention, discovery, politics, or philosophy—except the philosophy needed to help a man to carry on when all stimulus to live and work had been removed, and he was reduced to the extremity of sitting down and contemplating the partner to whom he was yoked. I utterly deny that the love of man for woman is the whole of life, or even any part of life in its fuller sense. How story-tellers came to agree that they would pretend it is, is more than I can imagine; I suppose it must be sheer failure of knowledge and invention. This is the more probable because all love-stories are radically alike; no sooner have you begun to read one than you know, apart from certain arbitrary details, just how it is to proceed and to come out. Nowadays, in our desperation, we are resorting to illicit passion to vary the monotony; but the monotony was preferable. So I say, let the story-tellers henceforth go back to old Homer and Virgil, to the Arabian Nights, to Don Quixote and Gil Blas, to Robinson Crusoe (God bless him!), even to good old Captain Marryat and Mayne Reid, and to Treasure Island, and to the early productions of Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle. Did you ever read 'The Adventures of a Younger Son,' by Trelawney?—the same who afterward wrote another of the most readable books in the world, 'Records of Byron, Shelley, and the Author.' What have you to say of that unique series of adventure tales by George Borrow; is there anything better in modern literature?—and yet there is not a page of love-making in the whole of them. I don't mean to assert, of course, that a good story with love as its burden may not be and has not been written; love serves as a theme once in a way well enough. So is breakfast a good and interesting thing in the daily routine; but do we wish to keep at breakfast from morning till night? Our important experiences, as a rule, come after the breakfast things have been cleared away. Besides, I maintain that not only is it against nature to make love the whole thing, but the telling of the facts, or alleged facts, of a love affair is intrinsically unnatural and indecent. People don't do it in real life; what would you think of me, were I to hold you down in that chair while I discovered to you all the details of my youthful passion for my excellent wife? Do you imagine she would ever permit me to invite you to dinner again? No gentleman would ever dream of making such disclosures; and, even if he did, he would be prevented by the circumstances of the case; how could he recall the embraces, the avowals of affection, the silly chatter in the garden path or in the set of Lancers, what he said, what she said, how the time came when neither could say anything except by the burning glances of devotion unutterable?—and yet such rubbish, which neither you nor I could possibly recall from our own private experience, if we would, forms the bulk of your contemporary love-tale. I call it rubbish; so it is in a book, for it is matter in the wrong place; it was all very well at the moment it happened, because it was in the right place then! No, I am heartily tired of it, and I am convinced that millions of other folks are too. I am glad to see that you have stopped the practice yourself, and I hope in your reviews you will treat the mania and perversity with the severity it deserves.'"

Mr. Hawthorne thinks that the conclusions of his friend are eminently reasonable. "Love-stories," he says, "meaning tales of courtship, are altogether too numerous; it would be a beneficent improvement to write stories of marriage—of the influence of the married state in making or marring, as the case might be, the parties to it. We have not sufficiently considered in literature the nature of marriage as a factor in citizenship; the real citizen is not the man or the woman, but both together." Mr. Hawthorne concludes as follows:

"Yet, protest as we may, the love-story in its present form must remain and never can be dispensed with, for a reason which every poet feels, tho my friend above quoted did not take it into consideration. Love belongs to youth; and mankind, male and female, is spiritually and eternally young. The illusion of age is produced solely by the imperfection of material conditions; it is no essential or permanent feature of our nature. In the spiritual state hereafter we shall recover from the earthly disease or disability and be forever in the prime and glory of our youth. Love, in its infinite aspects, will then avouch itself as the complete and sufficient end and aim of humanity, which is the creature of Love eternal and infinite. This truth the poet divines, and it warrants his poem throughout the ages. And tho other men who are not consciously poets, like my friend, may temporarily ignore it, it abides in the bottom of the heart just the same, and will discover itself in due season. Altho many or most love-stories written nowadays are silly and shallow, the ideal love-story is not only the best thing in literature, but it is in order to tell it that literature exists."

Men of Letters as Athletes.—Probably no other words in Rudyard Kipling's much-criticized new poem, "The Islanders," have stirred up so much resentment as have been produced by his scoff at the "flanneled fools at the wicket" and "the muddied oafs at the goals." His fellow literary men have been among the first to take up the cudgels on behalf of athletics, and this fact has led the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* to call attention to the marked athletic proclivities of men of letters. Dr. A. Conan Doyle, as is well known, is a capital cricketer and a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club. Other literary cricketers are Frankfort Moore, J. M. Barrie, A. W. Pinero, Andrew Lang, Stephen Phillips, S. R. Crockett, and Barry Pain. Lawn tennis also demands the use of flannels, and its devotees, which include G. B. Burgin, Robert Hichens, and A. C. Benson, apparently come under Mr. Kipling's condemnation. Football is necessarily the sport of younger men, but Rolf Boldrewood and Coulson Kernahan must be reckoned with the "muddied oafs" of their day. As for golf, its adherents are legion, and include Augustine Birrell, Robert Barr, Egerton Castle, "Ian Maclaren," Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Gilbert Parker, and a host of others.

There have been many historic cases of athletic men of letters. Lord Byron was a famous swimmer, and Lord Tennyson was, in his younger days, noted as a pedestrian. Robert Burns delighted in the sports of his country, and in feats of strength had few equals. Dickens's predilection for long walks is well known,

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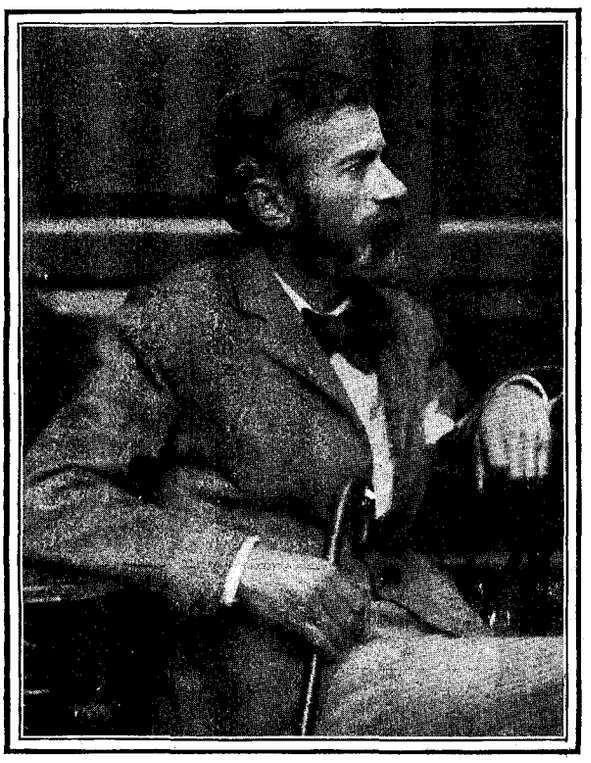
and Charles Kingsley was very handy both with the gloves and with the oar. Edgar Allan Poe was a strong swimmer and jumper. Another American poet, William C. Bryant, practised gymnastic exercises almost until his death, and in a letter to a friend, written in his seventy-seventh year, speaks of his custom of rising at half-past five and exercising for a full hour with dumbbells, pole, and horizontal bar.

"THE ENGLISH WALT WHITMAN."

WHATEVER be the literary estimate set upon Walt Whitman's work, it can hardly be denied that he has left a vigorous impress upon the life and thought of our time, and that his writings have found a welcome in many countries. In England, Whitman's mantle seems to have fallen on Edward Carpenter, a poet and essayist whose writings have much in common with those of his American prototype. William Diack, a writer in *The Westminster Review* (December), says of Carpenter:



EDWARD CARPENTER.

"There have not been wanting those who would fain place him on an even higher pedestal than the 'good gray poet' of the West himself. Count Tolstoy, whilst declaring that he 'could make nothing of Walt Whitman,' praises very highly the work of his English disciple. Certain it is that of that peculiar school which Whitman has called into being, Carpenter is now the foremost living exponent. He has not his master's lusty and vigorous style—as free from the musty canons of the art critic as the rainbow's changing form or the dancing, glistening sunbeam—but still he has inherited a goodly share of his philosophy of life and his manner of presenting it."

Unlike Whitman, Carpenter came from an upper-class environment and had a collegiate education. He became a Cambridge University lecturer, and for a short time was a clergyman in the Church of England. Later, he threw up all these interests, and took to farming life near Sheffield. It was here that his "free poems," which he wrote for the most part in the open air and which were published, in 1883, under the title "Toward Democracy," took form. In his poetry, declares Mr. Diack, Carpenter "reincarnates himself in every form of life and nature—the waving ferns and the spirit of the trees, the slave and freeman, the realist and idealist; and thus inspired sends forth his message to the world." The writer continues:

"'Toward Democracy' consists of one long poem of seventy stanzas and a hundred or more shorter pieces, all, however, blended together by the same spirit of fearless seeking after truth, and, seemingly, all the outcome of one mighty inspiration. Throughout the work the author speaks as the embodiment of the unfettered soul 'whose body is cast away,' and in that capacity interprets anew the 'meaning of the word democracy' in its loftiest and grandest significance. 'These things, I, writing, translate for you; I wipe a mirror and place it in your hands.' To Carpenter, democracy represents the inward expression of progressive life as well as its outward development. . . . . .

"Despite the almost infinite variety of its lights and shadows, one central theme soon reveals itself to the sympathetic reader. Whether he speaks of God and religion, of the meaning of life and death, of freedom and democracy, or of slavery and servitude, he is ever dreaming the dream of 'the soul's slow disentanglement.' This phrase to him sums up the meaning of the word democracy. The story of the travail of the soul of man from bondage to freedom is the story of this poet's book. He follows the flight of humankind through many lands and through many ages, even unto that dim and misty futurity when man has gained complete mastery over himself. 'Tis thus that he interprets the meaning of man's incessant struggle with nature and unfolds the spiritual significance of the latter-day doctrine of evolution or, as he terms it, 'exfoliation'—the growth and unfolding of the human flower.

Ages and ages back,
Out of the long grass with infinite pain raising itself into the upright position,
A creature—forerunner of man—with swift eyes glanced around.

So to-day once more,
With pain and suffering—driven by whatever instinct—who can tell?
Out of the great jungle of custom and supposed necessity, into a new and wonderful life, to new and wonderful knowledge,
Surpassing words, surpassing all past experience—the Man, the meaning of it all,
Uprears himself again."

To Edward Carpenter the "return to nature" is the first great step toward human happiness. Alike in his prose and verse he has proclaimed this conviction. Mr. Diack says:

"In a masterly prose treatise ('Civilization, Its Cause and Cure'), Carpenter traces with graphic pen man's departure from the garden of Nature; forcibly and at times satirically sets forth the hollow artificiality of modern life, and points to us the way back to the Paradise of Nature. Audrigel with flaming sword keeps watch and ward o'er the entrance, but his armor is not invulnerable. The angel is a weak and erring mortal, and the flaming sword which he wields so dexterously is the lust of power and riches. Back to the perennial simplicity of Nature is Carpenter's resounding summons:

Come up into the fragrant woods and walk with me,
The voices of the trees and the silent growing grass and waving ferns ascend;
Beyond the birth and death veil of the seasons, they ascend and are born again;
The voices of human joy and misery, the hidden cry of the heart—they too ascend into new perpetual birth.
All is interpreted anew:
In man the cataracts descend, and the winds blow, and autumn reddens and ripens;
And in the woods a spirit walks, which is not wholly of the woods,
But which looks out over the wide earth and draws to itself all men with deep unearthly love:
Come, walk with me."

If the essence of all poetry is communion with the "infinite and eternal," as has been said by a modern critic, then, in the opinion of the writer, Whitman and Carpenter must be numbered among the veriest masters of the art of poesy, and if they have been misunderstood, it is because they have had the courage to "break the bonds of conventional verse and leave the tags of rime behind them." He concludes:

"Assuredly, these two, Walt Whitman and Edward Carpenter, shall yet stand side by side in the world's great arena of criticism, as two of our latest bards who have proved themselves worthy of the widest acceptation—Whitman, a perennial fount of

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life and lordly vigor,—Carpenter, a little lower down, in the ranks of modern teachers, yet filling faithfully and well his own peculiar niche in the great temple of Fame."

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN TOUR.

THE advent of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has been heralded from London as the peer of Bernhardt and Duse, and is at present playing to crowded houses in the Theater Republic, New York, has aroused keen interest in dramatic circles. Mrs. Campbell is regarded as one of the foremost living exponents of the "psychological" drama, and the plays in which she is appearing are of a striking and unusual kind. They include Sudermann's "Magda," Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," Björnson's "Beyond Human Power," Echegaray's "Mariana," and Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande." "The box-office has abandoned the idea that problem plays, and plays that have as motives the analysis of psychic, religious, or ethical phenomena, are not remunerative," says Mrs. Campbell in a newspaper interview; "the public has been educated up to them, and it is good that they can assimilate. It is a mistake to think that Ibsen, for instance, is beyond the average intelligence. Personally I am a firm believer in the serious drama and in the work of the great psychologists who are writing for the theater of to-day."

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

The reception accorded to Mrs. Patrick Campbell by the New York dramatic critics is of the most conflicting character, and the press comment upon her art ranges all the way from the highest praise to marked disapproval and belittlement. The New York *Mail and Express* voices a view that is not infrequently heard when it says (editorially) that "New York does not quite understand Mrs. Campbell," and that her "vague, delicate, impressionistic" acting does not appeal with great force to the average American. *The Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Probably the most intellectual person of prominence now acting on the British stage, she is also a woman whose temperament, appearance, voice, and manner are all so strange and vivid that they stir up strong and opposite feelings in an audience. The clientèle which Mrs. Campbell has made hers in London is composed in a flattering degree of the intellectual and literary classes. Her hold upon them grows from her gifts as an actress, her boldness and intelligence as a producer of plays which can not have a mob success, and the excellence which she always maintains in her company. . . . Mrs. Campbell's great beauty is, of course, very useful, if not absolutely necessary, in holding the attention, and the strangeness and glamour of her appearance enable her to enforce her meaning with less detail than would be required if she did not appeal so amply to the eye; but these physical gifts are never wrongly depended upon by her; they are always in the service of her artistic nature, which is delicate and penetrating in perception, large and simple in execution, with something haunting in its understanding and simplicity, like the two plays which she uses for mere love of them, 'Beyond Human Power' and 'Pelléas and Mélisande.'"

The same paper waxes very enthusiastic over Mrs. Campbell's impersonation of the "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." "A more just and complete grasp of the character," it declares, "in its entirety and in every detail, it would be impossible to conceive." *The Times* says, in similar vein, that by her performance in this play Mrs. Campbell "stands revealed as an actress whose range is exceptional and who is not without characteristics which approximate, at least, to greatness, in the best sense of that much-abused term." *The Evening Post* is more sparing in its commendation:

"Considered as a whole, her performance is strongly confirmatory of the impression created by her Magda, that she is an emotional, rather than an intellectual, actress, that she would be unable to identify herself with any character outside the range of her own instincts and impulses; that her best work must lie, therefore, within rather narrow lines, but that, owing to her strong individuality, sensitive temperament, and superior intelligence, it is apt to be of uncommonly high quality."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, criticizes Mrs. Campbell's art and tendency in his usual vigorous fashion. The English actress' repertory of plays especially comes under the ban of his condemnation. Such plays, he declares, as the "odoriferous 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' the tainted 'Mrs. Ebbsmith,' the ponderous 'Beyond Human Power,' and the morbid and excruciating 'Mariana'" may be viewed with favor by a "sickly class of fantastic frivolities and degenerates" in London, but they are hardly representative of true dramatic art. He continues:

"Mrs. Campbell is neither exceptional as an actress nor extraordinary as a woman. Her professional equipment, gained in many years of experience, is indeed ample for many purposes, and she possesses the more or less winning charm of a personal oddity: but there is neither glamour in her proceedings nor magic in herself to divert attention from the excessively lugubrious, morbid, dull, and sometimes pernicious character of the dramas in which she has chosen to appear; and either to see those plays or to think of them is to suffer. . . . . .

"Mrs. Campbell is an eccentricity, but, in her wild way, she possesses charm. Her denotement of a wayward, passionate nature, bitterly resentful of an adverse fate as well as of domestic restrictions and in cynical revolt against social conventionality, is measurably effective, manifesting a true instinct of that lawless freedom which, whether in humanity or nature, when combined with beauty, is always agreeable. . . . As acting it is neither great nor in any way exceptional, but as a personal manifestation of a peculiar actress it possesses obvious value—especially for those observers who think that the person is more important than the message. Mrs. Campbell has neither depth, subtlety, nor power."

BACON VERSUS SHAKESPEARE, AGAIN.

THE Henley-Stevenson controversy in London has been recently quite eclipsed by the reappearance of an old topic of never-failing interest: Bacon versus Shakespeare. This is a subject which the American reader is impelled to study, if only for patriotic reasons; for the Baconian theory was cradled in this country. It emanated some forty years ago from the fertile brain of Delia Bacon, a St. Louis lady, who ended her days (if the truth must be told) in an insane asylum, and it was developed to its most fantastic conclusions by a Dr. Owen, of Detroit, and by the eccentric and brilliant Ignatius Donnelly. Moreover, the immediate cause of the reopening of the controversy is a book on the "Biliteral Cipher of Sir Francis Bacon," by another American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup, of Boston, who has been in England for some time and has made a number of converts to her theories. Says the London *Weekly Register:*

"The cipher which Mrs. Gallup professes to have found in a large number of books printed during Bacon's lifetime is a 'bilit-

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eral' one described in one of his acknowledged works, and consists of making use of two founts of type in printing a book, the intervals at which the letters of the second occur enabling one, by means of a key, to spell out a message. This cipher has been detected in the 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, the 'Novum Organum,' 1620, in Spenser, Ben Jonson, etc., and, of course, in the unfortunate First Folio of Shakespeare. It seems from its revelations that Bacon was the son of Queen Elizabeth by Leicester, to whom she was secretly married; and that he wrote the works of Shakespeare, Greene, Spenser, Peel, Marlowe, and the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'"

Mr. Sidney Lee, a well-known English literary scholar, who received a copy of Mrs. Gallup's book and studied it carefully, pronounces "the whole farrago unworthy of serious attention from any but professed students of intellectual aberration"; and one London paper declares that it is difficult to conceive how

SHACON AND BAKESPEARE.

HOMER: "Look here, what *does* it matter which of you chaps wrote the other fellow's books? Goodness only knows *how* many wrote mine!" [*Nods, as usual, and exit.*] —*Punch.*

Mrs. Gallup's theories "could be found credible outside of Bedlam." In many quarters, however, the new book is accepted in all seriousness, and its arguments have won favorable commendation from at least one English literary man of international reputation—Mr. W. H. Mallock. Mr. Mallock disavows being a complete convert to Mrs. Gallup's point of view, but he contends that her theory is "sufficiently plausible to deserve to have its truth tested," and he sustains this conclusion at some length in the December *Nineteenth Century*. In a later letter to the London *Times*, which has been the storm-center of this literary controversy, he says:

"What strikes me principally in this controversy is the odd sentimental acerbity with which the upholders of Shakespeare's authorship receive the arguments of those who presume to entertain a doubt of it. Shakespeare is a figure of interest to us only because we assume him to have written the works that bear his name. What we know of him otherwise tends to quench interest rather than arouse it. What reason is there, other than the most foolish form of school-girl sentiment, for resenting the idea of a transference of our admiration of the author of the plays from a man who is personally a complete stranger to all of us—or at best a not very reputable acquaintance—to a man who is universally admitted to be one of the greatest geniuses who have ever appeared at any period of the world's history?"

Mr. Mallock's espousal to this limited extent of the Baconian side of the argument has had the effect of arousing a most amusing, tho decidedly one-sided, discussion in the English journals, in which a share has been taken by Leslie Stephen, Andrew Lang, W. L. Alden, and many other well-known literary men. The London *Times* devotes a lengthy editorial to the subject, marshaling all the old reasons for believing that Shakespeare wrote the plays that bear his name. Few of the literary journals take the subject seriously. The London *Outlook* refers jestingly to the "Gallupian assertions," and adds, mysteriously: "We believe that if the word 'gallop' (which of course is merely Gallup) be searched out in due order in the First Folio of Shakespeare, and the words immediately preceding and succeeding it be recorded, a most remarkable declaration will come to light. And if 'Miching Mallecho' be not W. H. Mallock, why, then, Bacon never wrote the plays." "How can we ever speak of 'Bacon's "Midsummer Night's Dream"'?" inquires *The Academy;* "the very resistance of the tongue is argument against this Transatlantic heresy." The same paper quotes the following verses:

Ah me! what a tragic imbroglio,
Produced by a famous first folio.
Americans swear
That a cipher lies there
To knock England's Bard rowley-powley O! . . .

Yet Mr. Biographer Lee
Is certain as certain can be,
No mystery lurks
In Shakespearian works:
"A cipher? All moonshine!" says he

And we,
We're quite in accordance with Lee.

Dr. Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, ascribes the Baconian "craze" to "feminine criticism on the one hand, with its lack of artistic nerve, and Americanism, on the other hand, with its lack of spiritual delicacy." *Literature*, commenting on this remark, calls attention to the fact that "something like two hundred pro-Baconian works have appeared in America, and not far short of a hundred in England," representing "a vast underlying mass of Baconianism among the millions who form a superficially cultured reading public on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

IN a recent article in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 23), some interesting facts and figures were presented to show the vitality of the French language in the northern United States and Switzerland. In other countries, however, especially in Belgium and in England, the French language seems to be declining, rather than advancing, and this fact draws many expressions of regret from contemporary French writers. The status of the French tongue in Belgium forms the theme of a recent article in the *Revue* (Paris), in which it is pointed out that whereas there were recognized in Belgium a few years ago but two languages, the French and the Flemish, German has now entered the field as a very formidable rival, and, according to the last government statistics, is now the national Belgian language. French, the old official language, is being more and more completely supplanted by Flemish, and the Belgian Government is making every effort to establish the supremacy of the Flemish tongue.

No less marked is the decline of the French language in England. M. Fernand Herbert, professor at *L'École des Hautes Études Commerciales*, writing on this subject in the same journal, sees an analogy between conditions in Belgium to-day and those existing in England four hundred years ago. "The Belgian Government," he says, "desires to make Flemish the official language of Belgium; Edward III. was constrained by circumstances to authorize the use of the English tongue in England. As soon as Flemish shall be decreed the sole official language at Brussels, the days of French will be numbered. The word 'decadence' is no longer strong enough; it is a question of life or death."

The writer then dwells on the actual situation in England, and says in substance: Of all the European nations, England cultivates modern languages the least. This is due to the facility of

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her own idiom, to the increasing proportion of human beings who speak it, and to her pretension of some day imposing it upon the world as the universal language. For some time past she has perceived that not France but Germany is her most formidable economic competitor. She has begun to realize the importance of studying foreign tongues, but now finds it more profitable to study German than to study French. Ten years ago the smaller schools of England had a French professor. To-day he is replaced by a German professor, who teaches what French is required. If a mere accomplishment is desired, the French language is taken up; but if it is a question of usefulness, of fitting a pupil for business, it is German. French literature is being read less and less in England. Indeed, the "French novel" has become on English soil almost synonymous with "obscene book," and is read in secret. M. Herbert says:

"What means shall we take to increase the popularity of the French tongue abroad, and particularly in England? If we think that the presence of a few thousand French people in England and the publication of a French weekly newspaper in London, which is hardly known to the members of the French colony, will accomplish much in this direction, we are mistaken. Every good Englishman and every American residing in Paris goes regularly every morning to the news-stand to buy his New York *Herald*. In London, the Paris morning papers do not arrive until six o'clock in the evening. Why should not one of our large newspapers, the *Matin*, for instance, which already enjoys great popularity over there, appear in London at the same time as in Paris? . . . . . .

"The commercial utility of the French language is becoming doubtful; doubtful, also, from the point of view of linguistic propaganda, is the efficacy of the universal exhibitions of which we have a monopoly. Our efforts must be directed through the press and the theater, which guide public opinion on the one hand, and divert the masses on the other. [*In this connection* it is interesting to note that Mr. Charles Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, has made a proposal to establish a French theater in New York. His plans have aroused considerable interest in Paris.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.] The technical class, the statistical lecture, are too suggestive of the schoolmaster, and repel. Direct persuasion must give way to indirect methods, which arouse no antagonism."

M. Herbert further elaborates his views in the *Revue des Revues* (Paris). He admits that English is likely to be the universal language of the future, and that without a knowledge of English France will find it almost impossible to maintain her commercial position. But is it not possible, he asks, that the English tongue, in becoming the international language of commerce, may concede to the French language the first place in the world of letters and sciences? French, he says, has had the honor in the past of being preferred by those who were courteous, polite, and of a diplomatic turn of mind, and if French is being superseded by English in diplomatic circles to-day, it is only because diplomacy is becoming dominated by the commercial spirit.

The writer examines a proposition made by one of his colleagues, M. Michel Breal, who thinks that it would be an easy matter to make the study of English obligatory in all the French schools, provided the English-speaking people would study French. M. Herbert says:

"This project, under a flattering appearance, conceals the greatest danger to our language that has ever threatened it. In good faith, we shall apply ourselves to the obligatory study of English, and once launched on this path we shall continue to study mechanically, as we have German for thirty years, without knowing why. Is it believed that in England and in America, where they profess little taste for languages, they will act with the same good faith toward ours? Is it believed that they will willingly constrain themselves to study French with its capricious syntax, when they know that the English language will be understood by us? The English are too practical, too 'matter-of-fact,' as they say yonder, to indulge in any sentiment in such a matter. The instructors might desire it, and it has not been demonstrated that they would be powerless to obtain it. Instruction in England and America is not monopolized as it is in France, and the programs of the examinations have a flexibility that are envied by us. The Englishman is accustomed to direct his studies as seems good to him, and all the decrees of the world would not avail to make him renounce this privilege. Therefore we should know English, but the English would not know French. . . . . .

"The French language not being understood by the English, while the English is understood in France, the foreign student will derive double advantage in neglecting the study of French in order to devote himself to the study of English, which he will be able to speak fluently in two or three years, thanks to the simple and rational methods long in use in Germany. The other European countries will reason in the same way. Who then will learn French?"

Yet, even tho England and America can not be compelled to study French, M. Herbert is in favor of taking measures to familiarize the French with the English tongue. He proposes that the French Minister of War should issue a decree making it compulsory that candidates for Saint Cyr and the Polytechnique should speak at least one foreign language, preferably English. He continues:

"When German ceases to be obligatory at Saint Cyr, our officers will know German anyway, but—and this is the main point—our exporters will speak English and will make good use of it. Our products will find their way to foreign countries. The adventurous spirit which characterized our fathers will reassert itself. The head of the family will not feel anxious about the future of his sons because their native land refuses to give them a living. Perhaps, even, the decrease of French population may be checked. We will be able to assert ourselves as a great nation. And to think that the secret of all these blessings may be contained in an ordinary decree of the Minister of War!"

Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, in an address in London not long ago before the Modern Language Association, dwelt upon what he termed the folly of the attempts being made to stay the departure of decaying tongues, such as Flemish, Gaelic, and Czech. He saw no danger of the disappearance of the French tongue. On the contrary, he expressed his belief that French, German, and English were destined to be the dominant languages of the future. It might be true, he said, that English is becoming the universal language in one sense, but it is equally true that neither of the others is to any great extent giving way to it, and that the alternative for the three countries is a trilingual ideal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

Literature, the weekly journal published by the London *Times*, has suspended publication, and is merged with *The Academy*. In its place *The Times* is issuing bi-weekly literary supplements of the same general character as that adopted by the New York *Times Saturday Review*.

PROF. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, the successor of Seth Low as president of Columbia University, is the editor of *The Educational Review*, of the "Greater Educator Series" and of the Teachers' Professional Library. He was the first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, and has been associated with Columbia University for twenty-four years.

THE plays of Oscar Wilde are to be ascribed hereafter only to "the author of 'Lady Windermere's Fan.'" The managers of St. James's Theater, London, in which "The Importance of Being Earnest," the first of his plays to be performed since his trial, is being produced, state that this was his dying request. "And thus he shall be nameless," comments the Springfield *Republican*.

THE Chicago papers have been giving a good deal of space to the achievements of Miss Euretta D. Metcalf, a literary prodigy, who, if the stories that are told about her be true, certainly eclipses previous records in a similar line. Miss Metcalf, it is stated, "composes and writes poems, novels, and magazine articles in her sleep"! The Chicago *News* declares that she turns out excellent copy in her dream-state, and that it shows a marked departure from the beaten paths of literature.

THE one-thousand-dollar prize offered by Small, Maynard & Co. for the most correct solution of the authorship of the stories in "A House Party" was won by Mrs. Horace Silsby of Seneca Falls, N. Y. No one succeeded in naming correctly the writer of each of the twelve stories. Mrs. Silsby guessed eleven correctly, and a number of guessers had ten names correct. The publishers announce the names of the authors as Bangs, Cable, Ford, Grant, Roberts, Stockton, Wister, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Jewett, Miss Runkle, Mrs. Stewart, and Octave Thanet; but they do not tell which story each wrote. A new prize of $500 is now offered for this final solution of the problem, under the same conditions as governed the original contest; and the result will be announced June 1.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME PECULIAR RESULTS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE world has scarcely yet had time to consider some of the possible results of long-distance wireless telegraphy. If Mr. Marconi really did receive transatlantic signals, which some experts still doubt, and if he is going to succeed in his attempts to transmit regular intelligible messages, certain things are bound to happen that as yet have hardly been thought of. Mr. C. T. Child presents some of these for our consideration in an article entitled "Some Unconsidered Aspects of Wireless Telegraphy," which he contributes to *The Electrical Review* (January 11). Mr. Child apparently does not credit Mr. Marconi's assertion that he has assured the secrecy of wireless communication by "tuning" receiver to transmitter. He says:

"It seems reasonably safe to assume that we are still without a syntonic system. If this be the case, and a sending-station is erected in Cornwall capable of affecting a receiver somewhat more than two thousand miles away, it would affect similar receivers practically all over the continent of Europe, while it would doubtless render wireless telegraphy of any sort in England, the northern half of France, and neighboring regions impossible. The same remarks apply to the stations which may be erected in the maritime provinces of Canada or in eastern Massachusetts. For this reason it would seem that wireless telegraphy, even more than the art of telephony ever was, is a natural monopoly of the first class.

"By 'natural monopoly' is meant that to make such a thing operative it practically must be under such single control that interference will be eliminated. In order to insure such control it is certain that international action of some sort would be requisite, and since the action of any party to such an arrangement could entirely destroy its usefulness, the value of wireless telegraphy as an adjunct in war, at least for long-distance operations, apparently disappears."

As to the sending of commercial messages by this means, Mr. Child thinks it doubtful if any present opinion is of value, but from the nature of things he counsels us to restrain our enthusiasm somewhat and wait for results. He quotes Professor Ayrton's apt simile of the loud electromagnetic voice calling in the wilderness and the sensitive electrical ear hearing it in the distance, and reminds us that if we can imagine a voice of transoceanic capacity roaring in England, the electrical ears of Europe will be more or less deafened. He goes on to say:

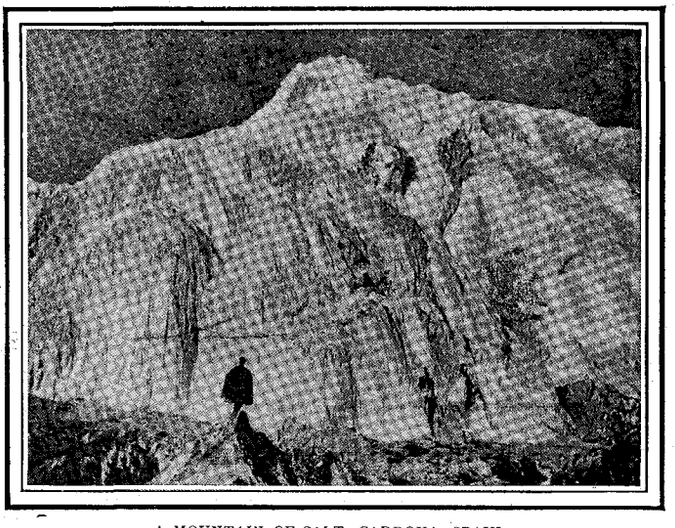
"Another consideration that follows from the Cornwall-Newfoundland experiment is that it is likely that any signaling done anywhere in the world by such sending apparatus would affect sufficiently sensitive receivers anywhere else. The old hypothesis that wireless telegraphy signals were due to Hertzian waves must evidently be given up in view of these results, unless it is assumed that the earth is transparent to such waves—a seemingly impossible assumption. Apparently what takes place when a wireless signal is sent is a disturbance of the electrostatic condition of the earth. . . . If we make some such assumption as this it is evident enough that we may explain the passage of wireless signals apparently through a dome of sea-water about 350 miles high, as in the case of the Cornwall-Newfoundland experiment. . . . . .

"If [this] is true, as it seems to be, then the necessity for a syntonic system is even more evident than it was before, and the question of the actual availability and utility of wireless telegraphic methods turns upon the number and diversity of syntonic systems that can be simultaneously installed. In other words, it all turns upon the accuracy of tuning which may be possible. Conditions are somewhat as if two pianofortes were set up near one another and, with pedals down, a note sounded upon one. If they were perfectly in tune with one another the corresponding note on the other would also sound itself, together with all of its related octaves, fifths, fourths, and other near-by harmonics. If the pianos contained an infinite number of strings, only certain groups under these conditions in the second instrument would respond. If a system of syntonic transmission should be built upon such an arrangement as this, it is evident that the sending notes of different stations could not be octaves of one another, or fifths of one another, or bear any other simple harmonic relation to one another. The very practical question is, how many different tonalities of sending-stations could operate simultaneously with satisfaction and certainty?

"These are, in brief, some of the first considerations which arise in reviewing the superb work which has been done by Mr. Marconi and his associates, and in considering the results obtained by them with relation to their practical utilization for actual long-distance signaling purposes. It is fortunate that no man can read the future. It is not intended here to cast any aspersion upon this splendid work or to belittle it in any way. What wireless telegraphy actually will do in the future only the future can determine. If it does no more than it already has accomplished, even then it will stand upon the historical records of electricity as one of the most interesting and astonishing achievements which mark its pages."

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

THIS marvel, we are told by *Lectures pour Tous* (December), stands at Cardona, Spain, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, in an inhospitable region, torrid in summer and very cold in winter. It attracts few spectators, for it can be reached only by a journey of twenty-five miles in a "tartane," or mule-cart.



A MOUNTAIN OF SALT, CARDONA, SPAIN.

Near the salt mountain stands the old fort of Cardona, long reputed one of the strongest in Spain. At its base flows a stream apparently half frozen, but what looks like ice and snow is really salt. Following up the stream through a gorge entirely barren of vegetation, the traveler comes suddenly at a turn in the path upon the salt mountain, which resembles a huge glacier. It is estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons of rock-salt—a statement which may be more interesting if we remember that the neighboring country of France consumes 700,000 tons annually, so that this mountain could supply France with salt for 700 years. The salt mountain is private property and is worked as a mine, but only to a very limited extent. The workmen fashion crosses, flasks, cups, and other objects of fine clear specimens, and sell them to occasional tourists. Of course the rain beating upon the salt-hill gradually washes it away, but the process is very slow. A shower of detached blocks falls after a storm, but these fragments grow together again as broken ice does. The worst enemies of the mountain are underground watercourses which dissolve great caves in its base. These caves are interesting, but hardly safe to visit for obvious reasons. Their roofs are covered with salt stalactites. This is not the only salt mountain in the world. There are some in Persia, worked as mines, and the miners are said to build houses of blocks of salt, cemented to-

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gether by wetting. There is one in Colombia which was uncovered by a landslide in 1870.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCURACY IN SCIENTIFIC ROMANCE.

A REVIEWER in *Nature* (London, January 9) gives high praise to Mr. H. G. Wells for carefulness and accuracy where he deals with scientific fact in his romances. The writer speaks particularly of Wells's recent story, "The First Men on the Moon." After mentioning Jules Verne's work, with which Mr. Wells's naturally challenges comparison, and which the writer condemns as "full of scientific blunders and improbabilities of the most glaring character," he goes on to say:

"Mr. Wells has produced a book of a very different character; he has made himself master of the little we know about the moon, and thought out the possibilities with the greatest care, and the result is a narrative which we will venture to say is not only as exciting to the average reader as Jules Verne's, but is full of interest to the scientific man. We do not mean that the astronomer is likely to learn any new facts from this *résumé*, for which he himself furnished the material; but he will be astonished to find how different the few scientific facts with which he is familiar look in the dress in which a skilful and imaginative writer can clothe them, and it is worth reading the book with minute care to see if one can not catch Mr. Wells in any little scientific slip. Some writers are so easy to catch that the game is not worth playing; but Mr. Wells is a worthy opponent, and we are glad to see that his scientific rank has been recognized by the Royal Institution, who have invited him to lecture on January 24."

But hard as it is to "catch Mr. Wells napping," the reviewer flatters himself that he has achieved this feat, altho he confesses that he makes the assertion "with a triumph not free from trepidation." The reader will remember that Mr. Wells's hero journeys moonward in a glass sphere covered with "cavorité"—a material impervious to gravity. When all the blinds are closed, it floats in space, but when one is opened toward the moon the sphere is attracted in that direction. Says the reviewer:

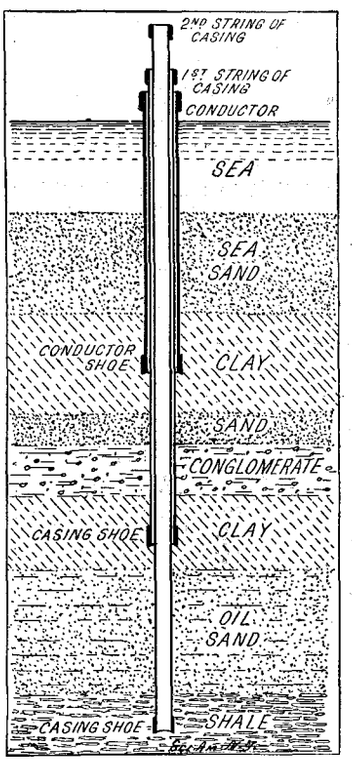
"When the cavorite blinds are closed and the sphere starts on its journey, he describes the curious effects of the absence of external gravitational attraction—all the material occupants of the sphere slowly collect in the interior by their *mutual* attractions, and there is no 'up' or 'down.' Then a window is opened toward the moon and promptly everything gravitates toward the moon—the direction toward the moon is *down*ward, tho the attraction is slight. Surely this is a slip? With bodies moving freely in space only the *differential* attraction would be felt, and this would be negligible compared with the mutual attraction of the occupants of the sphere. Even if it were not so small it could not act in the manner specified; its tendency would be to *separate* bodies (as in the case of the tides), not to bring them together, and thus a man near a 'floor' would not fall toward it but would rise from it. But Mr. Wells is so wonderfully careful in general that we make this criticism with far less confidence than we should have felt in another case; we have an uneasy feeling that he may dexterously transfer the supposed slip from his account to ours."

Plant-Movement.—A discourse on the movements of plants was delivered at the recent meeting of the British Association by Mr. Francis Darwin, whose father, the great naturalist, first studied this subject. *Popular Science News* (January) describes the discourse and its bearing on vital phenomena as follows:

"A series of photographs showed how the movements of stem and root are normally controlled by the growing tip in all cases and how the directions of both portions of the plant are kept vertical in spite of disturbing causes. It was also shown that when the growing tip of the stem was 'blinded,' by covering it with a sheath of tinfoil, the guiding influence of light is abolished. The tip of the stem, or root, acts as a sense-organ, directing the growth at the zone of elongation, which is seated farther back and corresponds to the motile organ of an animal. The presidential address had expressed the view that the laws of nature could not be interfered with by living matter. The neo-vital school would, in the main, agree with this view. Their assertion is that to describe completely the phenomena of life the notions of chemistry and physics are necessary, but not sufficient. Mr. Darwin emphasized this view by demanding that the phenomena of plant movement should be regarded as psychological; and by describing them in terms of memory and even of consciousness. The issue between the old and the new schools is more clearly drawn. The older school maintain that all the phenomena of life, however unintelligible they may seem, will ultimately be explicable by chemical and physical notions, while their opponents, who emphasize the fact that such notions do not now, certainly, completely explain the phenomena, refuse to bind themselves to prophecies."

DRILLING FOR OIL IN THE OCEAN.

WE Americans are eminent for simple and practical methods of solving problems. In parts of Europe, where there are oil-bearing strata under water, it has been proposed to get at them by gigantic projects of reclamation. In Summerland, Cal., the local engineers have achieved the desired result in a much simpler and easier, but not less effective, manner. In an article in *The Scientific American* (January 18), Dwight Kempton tells us that in Summerland there are already about one hundred submarine oil-wells in successful operation, besides others below high-tide mark. He thus describes the method of keeping the sea out:



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE CONDUCTOR TO THE REST OF THE CASING IN A SUBMARINE OIL-WELL.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"The drilling of submarine oil-wells, as performed at Summerland, primarily involves the construction of a wharf from the shore to some point over the oil-producing strata, or across the region where the borings are contemplated. . . . .

"A peculiar condition in connection with these wharves, which is of uncommon interest, is their immunity from the teredo. The oil wasted from the many wells both on the wharves and on shore is often seen floating on the surface of the sea. This either drives off the destructive teredo, which are quite plentiful in those waters, or else makes it impossible for those pests of the sea to find lodgment in the oil-coated piles. The oldest piles have been driven nearly four years, and there has been no deterioration whatever in any of the wharves due to shipworms or any other form of marine life.

"Upon the completion of the wharf, or so much of it as is necessary for the immediate purpose, the drilling machinery is assembled at the location for a well. In beginning the drilling operations the first important work to be done is in putting down what is locally termed a 'conductor.' The conductor consists merely of oil-well casing of a size larger than that with which the well would have been started were there no sea to contend with. . . . In setting it, the conductor is held suspended by the sand line in an upright position with the shoe about a foot above the sand. It is then plumbed as nearly as can be, and, watching a favorable opportunity when the wash of the water is least violent, it is suddenly dropped to the sand. It is then accurately plumbed

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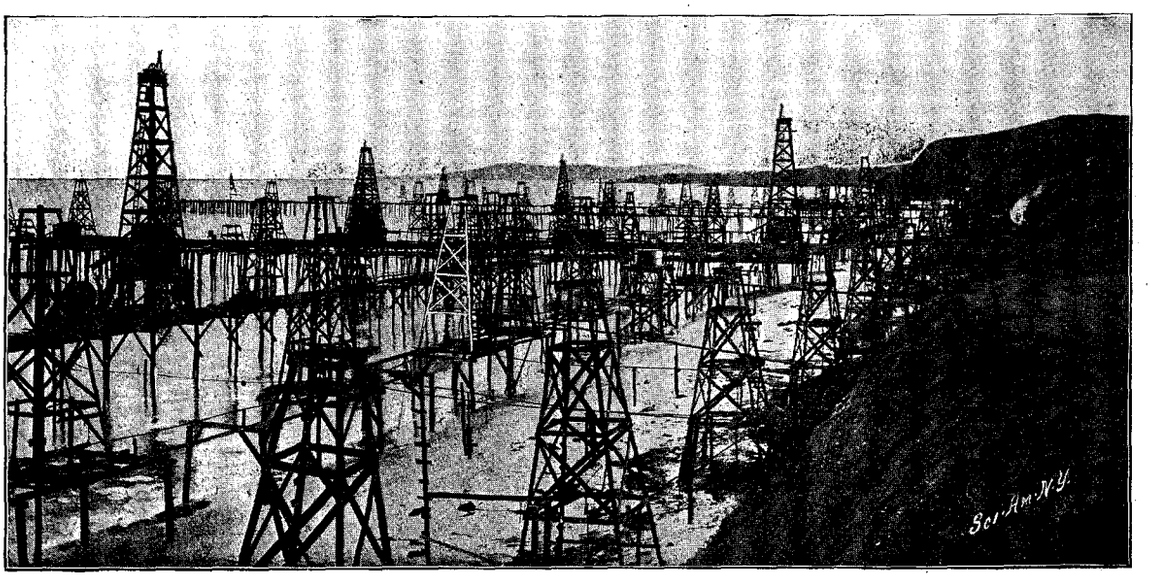
while resting on the ground under the ocean, and is secured in its vertical position by means of boards nailed to the derrick floor in such a way that their edges bear against the casing from four different directions. The drilling stem, which has been previously fitted with a driving-head and clamps, is then run into the conductor, and it is driven into the sand as far as it will safely go. Then the clamps are removed and the drill set to work, and by alternate drivings and drillings the conductor is worked through the sand to the clay beneath, where it is discontinued. By the time the top of the conductor has been driven to the level of the derrick floor the bottom end has become so deeply embedded in the sand that the stays can be removed and the casing driven beneath the derrick to a point near the level of the water underneath. Should it then prove too short to penetrate the sand, other lengths are screwed on and the operations continued until that object is attained. When the conductor has been driven a few feet into the clay underlying the sea-sand, the ocean is as effectually shut off from the well, for all practical purposes, as if it was held back by a dike or sea-wall. However, there is still danger of letting the ocean water into the well through the carelessness or incompetence of the driller. It is quite essential to change the drilling bit to the next smaller size immediately on stopping the conductor or whenever it is decided to go no farther with any size of casing, and also to keep the casing following closely after the drill. Otherwise, when drilling ahead of a conductor or casing that is permanently stopped, before reducing the size of the bit, there is danger of water breaking through from above into the new boring; and when drilling too far ahead of the casing the tools are liable to gain more and more swing, cutting the hole larger and larger, especially in either clay or shale strata, thus creating a cavity of much greater diameter than the casing will fill, and which frequently becomes a watercourse outside of the casing for the ruin not only of the well, but also of the adjacent oil territory. In other respects the drilling of submarine wells differs little from those put down on land."



GENERAL VIEW OF THE WELLS AT THEIR THICKEST PART.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

The New Nerve-Theory.—The electrochemical theory of nervous action, due to Professors Loeb and Mathews of Chicago, continues to excite attention, but it apparently meets with more favor among physiologists than with electricians. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 11):

"Any physiological theory involving the ionic theory of electricity is a theory of the second degree, since the ionic theory is itself only a working hypothesis that has not yet been received as a matter of demonstration beyond the pale of doubt. Moreover, it would seem from the outline given of Dr. Mathews's theory that the ionic theory might fall without necessarily implicating the essentials of the nerve-action theory here considered, so that in a certain sense it would seem that the new theory does not necessarily postulate ions in the definite sense contemplated by the modern ionic theory. Almost any of the more recent theories of electrochemical action would, perhaps, answer the purpose of the new hypothesis equally well. It is only reasonable to expect that in time physiologists will discover the fundamental laws—perhaps very simple in character, but no doubt very complex in superposition—which underlie nerve action, and the objective side of consciousness. There can be no doubt that electricity takes a share in this action, because all the phenomena of life are phenomena of differentiated liquids separated by thin septa, and it would be practically impossible to assemble such a mechanism without originating electric and electrochemical actions."

THOUGHT, EXERCISE, AND THE BLOOD.

MANY a hard student has complained that concentrated thought sends the blood up into his head. That this is no fancy was shown several years ago by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, Italy, who devised a balance on which the human body could be so poised that a change in the distribution of blood could be detected at once. This showed, for instance, that when a man who was exactly balanced was given a numerical problem to solve, his head would at once sink, owing to the determination of blood to the brain. Professor Mosso's experiments have been much extended and his apparatus improved by Director William G. Anderson, of the Yale Gymnasium, who has devised what he calls a "muscle-bed." This is described by the inventor in an interview published in the New York *Sun* (January 11) as a movable couch on which a man can be easily rolled in either direction by a large or fine adjustment. The bed can be locked at any point, and there are levels, graduated scales, and an indicator to be used in making records. The whole is balanced on knife-edges and is therefore very sensitive. Dr. Anderson is reported as saying:

"It is obvious that a body perfectly balanced on the delicate knife-edges of the muscle-bed will be affected by additional weight on either side of the point of equilibrium. Consequently an additional supply of blood will cause the head to settle if the blood goes toward the caput, or the feet to go down if the flow is in the opposite direction. . . . . .

"I have . . . found that under mental work the head would sink and in a very brief period. I have balanced students before written examinations, and have found the center of gravity changed after the mental test from two to sixteen millimeters, or from a sixteenth of an inch to almost two and one-half inches.

"This shows extra blood supply to the upper extremities. In a few cases there was no change; rather was the result minus.

"It has been found in the case of men who have temporary brain congestion due to study that the center of gravity would fall if the lower extremities were exercised. In other words, the blood was called away from the neck and encephalon, as it was needed elsewhere.

"It has been found that mere thought will send a supply of blood to parts of the body. A man perfectly balanced will find

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his feet sinking if he goes through mental leg gymnastics but does not make the movements."

One of Dr. Anderson's most interesting results is that the flow of blood to an exercised part is affected by the attitude of mind of the person exercising. He says:

"I have found that men who exercise in a listless, automatic, or mechanical manner do not change the center of gravity to a great extent, but in nearly every case, when a man has taken his special series of movements in a conscious or highly volitional manner, the supply of blood to the arms or legs was very noticeable and the line of gravity went up or down markedly. . . . . .

"If two men exercise the arms and thorax, taking the same exercises, one standing before a looking-glass, the other not, the former will show a higher center of gravity than the latter, or a richer blood supply to the parts. This is another illustration of the effect of conscious versus mechanical methods of exercise."

Dr. Anderson also finds that movements in which men take pleasure send a richer supply of blood to parts than that which comes from movements not to their liking, and that the student who is interested in his work attends to it with greater conscientiousness than is manifested by the one who is not interested. Pleasurable thoughts send blood to the brain, while disagreeable thoughts drive it away.

The inventor deduces the following rules, which seem likely to be beneficial as well as interesting:

"A man will get better results from his exercise if he will attend to it and not make it too mechanical. By better results I mean a richer blood supply and healthier metamorphosis of tissue.

"In some ways it is better for people to exercise before a looking-glass. . . . . .

"Interesting exercises are of greater worth than those which are not interesting.

"All out-of-door sports, athletics, rowing, swimming, boxing, and games are better means of physical development than uninteresting gymnastics. In the latter category I include the so-called oft-repeated gymnastic drills."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A VESSEL which has been specially designed and equipped for catching fish by the use of the electric light has just been finished at Norfolk, Va.," says *The Electrical Review* (January 4). "It is seventy-eight feet long, of light draft, and of large beam for its length. The purpose of having the vessel of light draft is to allow it to enter shallow rivers and places along the Atlantic seaboard which are not frequented by regular fishing-craft. . . . The General Electric Company has constructed an arc light of high power, which is carried over the bow of the vessel, and the fish attracted by this light are caught in the nets attached to the vessel. This light is not submerged."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BLACK AND GREEN TEA.—In a recent bulletin of the Tokyo College of Agriculture, Mr. Aso, a Japanese expert, shows, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that the difference of color between green tea and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from leaves dried as soon as they are gathered, while in the case of the black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. Black tea therefore contains much less tannin than green does. Mr. Aso also shows that the original tea-leaf contains an oxidizing enzyme that is destroyed by a temperature of about 77° C. [170° F.]. During the fermentation of the leaf in the production of black tea this enzyme oxidizes the tannin and gives a dark-colored product."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN A MAN HIBERNATE?—An interesting variation of the ordinary "fasting" exhibitions is now current in London, according to *The Hospital*. It says: "Papuss, a South American, aged 34, after being wrapped up in 400 yards of flannel bandage, has been placed in a glass box or 'crystal urn,' which has then been sealed up water-tight, and sunk under water. . . . The man, meanwhile, is supplied with air by means of a tube through which it is driven by an electric fan, but with nothing else, neither food nor water, and there he is to lie for the whole week. That this is a performance demanding very considerable endurance and fortitude no one will deny, even tho the man in the urn be assisted, as he claims to be, by his power of sending himself into a cataleptic trance, and by auto-suggestion as to the unreality of hunger and the non-necessity of food. What is of some scientific interest, however, is the statement that by aid of the careful and rather tight bandaging the circulation can be so limited as to exercise a considerable influence upon the tissue waste and presumably, therefore, on the necessity for water for excretory purposes. We know, of course, that in hibernating animals the circulation goes on in a very modified way, being reduced almost to zero, probably in consequence of an influence exerted through the vaso-motor nerves, and if it could be shown that a somewhat similar tho only local limitation of vital changes can be effected by external pressure, the matter would be one of very considerable interest. It will be recollected that attempts have been made from time to time, with more or less success—generally less—to control inflammatory processes by this means."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE MINISTERS EGOTISTICAL?

THE assertion is sometimes made that ministers as a class are egotistical, and Mr. James Buckham, a writer in *The Christian Register* (Boston, January 16), thinks that there is some truth in this charge. In fact he confesses that within the range of his ministerial acquaintance he recalls but few who do not impress him as being more or less egotistical, or at least "self-conscious beyond the normal and becoming." He writes:

"This temptation is peculiar and most subtle in the case of the minister, because from time immemorial the priestly or clerical class has been regarded as sanctified and lifted above other classes by mere virtue of its more sacred calling. Men have encouraged its representatives in cherishing the conception of a vicarious excellence and nobility and worshipfulness derived from the priestly function. And now, in these later days, when the world's semi-worship has been largely withdrawn from the minister in his purely representative capacity, and he has been compelled to stand or fall *as a man*, appraised by inherent manly virtue alone, it has been a hard and slow and reluctant task for the clergyman to disabuse himself of the old notion of sacerdotal sanctity, and to estimate himself and the homage due him purely on grounds of individual character and ability.

"Another reason why the clergyman is peculiarly liable to the temptation of egotism is because his function is necessarily more or less paternal, advisory, and instructive. He is, indeed, like a shepherd in the midst of his flock. No figure so well expresses the hitherto accepted idea of the pastoral relation as this old, familiar Scriptural illustration. The minister is always the central figure in his little world, the one to whom all look for advice, for assistance, for comfort, for inspiration, for enlightenment. It were strange, indeed, if a man habitually placed in such a position should not almost unconsciously yield to pleasing convictions of personal sufficiency, superiority, and authority. A very great and well-balanced man, with the native modesty of true greatness, might not entertain or yield to such feelings. But I submit that it would be almost beyond reason to expect the ordinary man, the man of average caliber, to remain entirely unmoved and unspoiled by them. We can not conspire to set the average man on a pedestal, and then require him not to look down upon us."

The real fault, adds the writer, lies not so much with the ministers as with those who "provoke and seduce them to egotism." The "clergyman-worshiper" has for many generations been largely in evidence in all Christian lands; and, in the opinion of Mr. Buckham, it is "this class (of whom women, no doubt, form fully four-fifths) that is chiefly responsible for the smug self-complacency, the dictatorial spirit, professional mannerism, and high self-esteem of far too many clergymen of only ordinary mental and spiritual caliber." He concludes as follows:

"The egotism of ministers will be abated, I think, in this very natural way: that, whereas in the past they have been distinctly coddled into it, the future is going to subject them to a respectful but decided lack of class-worship that will be most wholesome and corrective in its effect. With the growth of intelligence, independence of thought, personal equipment and resource, self-command and self-understanding, the average churchgoing man and woman are going to be less childishly dependent upon the minister than heretofore. They are going to rejoice in spiritual interpretations and spiritual opinions of their own, as well as intellectual. There are going to be more and more stout, independent bell-wethers among the flock. There is going to be less timorous crowding about the shepherd's legs, less following and more leading, or at least progressing *pari passu*. The minister is presently to lose his immensely superior status of man-among-sheep, and become, as he ought, man-among-men,—wiser man among men, it may be, but not so unnaturally disassociated in status as to seem demigod or superior being.

"Evidences are plenty that this emancipation of both clergyman and parishioner from an abnormal and harmful relation is already taking place. The worship of ministers is gradually

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dying out,—gradually, but surely,—and with it must pass the clergyman's autocracy, his sense of superior importance, and consequently his egotism. This seems, to the writer, one inevitable result of man's spiritual emancipation through growing intelligence; and he hopes that he may live to see the day when the average minister will have no more and no stronger temptations to egotism than the average man in any profession."

A THEOSOPHICAL VIEW OF SACRAMENTS.

ANNIE BESANT, in her recent work, "Esoteric Christianity," presents as arguments for the preservation of religious forms and ceremonies the very reasons which, in the stern logic of reformers of the stamp of Knox and Calvin, require their abolition. That these forms are derived from paganism is, in her mind, a credential—a proof that they are a part of natural and universal religion. That there is physical value, tending to psychic culture of the participants, in the esthetic tones of the ritual and the impressive gestures of the ceremonial, adds, in her estimation, to the spiritual nature of religious observances, instead of detracting from their ethical character, as is held by the antiformalists.

Naturally Mrs. Besant, having these opinions, upholds the practises of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches as against those of the evangelical bodies. In accordance with her view that a sacrament is both a symbol of divine truth and an actual "method by which the energies of the invisible world are transmuted into action in the physical," as "literally as in the galvanic cell chemical energies are changed into electrical," she adopts the definition of sacrament as given in the Catechism of the Church of England: "An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same and a pledge to assure us thereof." "In this definition," she says, "we find laid down the two distinguishing characteristics of a sacrament. The 'outward and visible sign' is the pictorial allegory, and the phrase, the 'means whereby we receive the' 'inward and spiritual grace' covers the second property." The phraseology of the Episcopal Catechism distinctly alleges, Mrs. Besant repeats, that the sacrament is literally a means whereby the grace is conveyed, and that without it grace does not pass, at least in the same fashion, from the spiritual to the physical world. In this connection she imposes upon the discussion the theosophical view of the nature of the spiritual world:

"In order to understand a sacrament it is necessary that we should definitely recognize the existence of an occult, or hidden, side of nature; this is spoken of as the life-side of nature, the consciousness side, more accurately, the mind *in* nature. Underlying all sacramental action, there is the belief that the invisible world exercises a potent influence over the visible, and to understand a sacrament we must understand something of the invisible intelligences who administer nature. . . . . .

"From the standpoint of occultism there is no dead force and no dead matter. Force and matter alike are living and active, and an energy, or group of energies, is the veil of an intelligence, of a consciousness, who has that energy as his outer expression, and the matter in which that energy moves yields a form which he guides or ensouls. . . . . .

"These numberless lives, above and below man, come into touch with human consciousness in very definite ways, and among these ways are sounds and colors. . . . . .

"In communicating with the higher intelligences certain sounds are useful, to create a harmonious atmosphere, suitable for their activities, and to make our own subtle bodies receptive of their influences.

"The effect on the subtle bodies is a most important part of the occult use of sounds. These bodies, like the physical, are in constant vibratory motion, the vibrations changing with every thought or desire. These changing irregular vibrations offer an obstacle to any fresh vibration coming from outside, and, in order to render the bodies susceptible to the higher influences, sounds are used which reduce the irregular vibrations to a steady rhythm, like in its nature to the rhythm of the intelligence sought to be reached. The object of all oft-repeated sentences is to effect this, as a musician sounds the same note over and over again, until all the instruments are in tune. The subtle bodies must be tuned to the note of the being sought, if his influence is to find free way through the nature of the worshiper, and this was ever done of old through the use of sounds. Hence, music has ever formed an integral part of worship, and certain definite cadences have been preserved with care, handed on from age to age.

"In every religion there exist sounds of a peculiar character called 'words of power,' consisting of sentences in a particular language chanted in a particular way."

The author gives examples of these sentences in the Sanskrit "mantras," the effect of chanting which "is to create vibrations, hence forms, in the physical and superphysical worlds," and the extent of whose influence is "according to the knowledge and purity of the singer." "If his knowledge be wide and deep, if his will be strong and his heart pure, there is scarcely any limit to the powers he may exercise in using some of these ancient mantras."

So in the Roman Catholic Church, according to Mrs. Besant, the Latin is used in chants not "to hide knowledge from the people," but in order that "certain vibrations may be set up in the invisible worlds which can not be set up in the ordinary languages of Europe, unless a great occultist should compose in them the necessary successions of sounds."

From the emotive and moral effects on the hearer of the Latin chants, the author passes to their physical results in the higher worlds. They appeal, she says, "to the intelligences in those worlds with a meaning as definite as the words addressed by one person to another on the physical plane, whether as prayer or, in some cases, as command."

The next essential part of the sacrament is, according to Mrs. Besant, "The Sign." "Each sign," she says, "has its own particular meaning, and marks the direction imposed on the invisible forces with which the celebrant is dealing, whether these forces be his own or poured through him. In any case, they are needed to bring about the desired result, and they are an essential portion of the sacramental rite."

Holding such views of the power of magic, it is not surprising to find the author turning to the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" as well as to the gospel of early Christian mysticism, the "Pistis Sophia," for illustrations of the value to the soul in its journey from this to the other world, of the possession of the occult Word and Sign.

The last requisite of a sacrament, in this theory, is that some physical material be used. This not only serves as a symbol, but also actually forms a "material means of conveying the grace," for which "high ends" a "subtle change in the material adapts it." The etheric theory of the physical construction of the universe is used by Mrs. Besant to explain the secret of how this change, as well as kindred miracles of magnetic healing, etc., is accomplished:

"In a sacrament, magnetic changes are caused in the ether of the physical substance, and the subtle counterparts are affected according to the knowledge, purity, and devotion of the celebrant who magnetizes—or, in the religious term, consecrates—it. Further, the Word and the Sign of Power summon to the celebration the angels specially concerned with the materials used and the nature of the act performed, and they lend their powerful aid, pouring their own magnetic energies into the subtle counterparts, and even into the physical ether, thus reinforcing the energies of the celebrant."

The author concludes this part of her discussion as follows:

"We thus see that the outer part of the sacrament is of very great importance. Real changes are made in the materials used.

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They are made the vehicles of energies higher than those which naturally belong to them; persons approaching them, touching them, will have their own etheric and subtle bodies affected by their potent magnetism, and will be brought into a condition very receptive of higher influences, being tuned into accord with the lofty beings connected with the Word and the Sign used in consecration; beings belonging to the invisible world will be present during the sacramental rite, pouring out their benign and gracious influences; and thus all who are worthy participants in the ceremony—sufficiently pure and devoted to be tuned by the vibrations caused—will find their emotions purified and stimulated, their spirituality quickened, and their hearts filled with peace, by coming into such close touch with the unseen realities."

DR. VAN DYKE ON PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

A GOOD deal of confusion exists, even in religious circles, as to the definite purpose of the work undertaken by the Revision Committee of twenty-one ministers and elders appointed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly. This fact has led Dr. Henry Van Dyke, one of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of the country, to answer, in plain language, three fundamental questions relating to this matter, namely: (1) What makes the work of revision necessary? (2) What is proposed to be done? and (3) When it comes, what results may be hoped for? On the first point he says (writing in *The Outlook*, January 11):

"There is a twofold need for revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In the first place, the church has been studying her supreme standard, the Bible, for two hundred and fifty years since the Confession was written. She has been educated by Christ for one hundred years in the great work of missions. It is reasonable to suppose that she has learned something. Why should she not express it in her creed?

"Another reason for revision arises out of the fact that the Westminster Confession was made in a time of fierce conflict and controversy. It was natural that certain things should be stated then with greater emphasis than they would have otherwise received; that the metaphysics of the seventeenth century should creep into certain chapters; and that certain points should represent a judgment of that age rather than a permanent truth. For example, the Westminster Confession speaks of the Pope of Rome as the Antichrist. Presbyterians to-day do not generally believe this. Again, by expressly mentioning 'elect infants,' the Westminster Confession leaves open the supposition that there may be 'non-elect infants.' Presbyterians to-day believe that all who die in infancy are saved by Jesus Christ. The Westminster Confession has a long metaphysical chapter on God's eternal decree, which at least *seems* to teach that some men are created to be saved and others created to be damned. The Presbyterian Church to-day does not believe this, and to guard against misapprehension on the subject it wishes to say clearly and unmistakably that God has not put any barrier between any human soul and salvation.

"Moreover, the Westminster Confession has no chapter on the love of God for all men, on the Holy Spirit, on the Gospel, or on missions. Now the Presbyterian Church has come to believe in these things with all its heart; and it wishes to put its belief into words.

"Therefore revision is needed, not because of a conflict in the church, nor because of a lack of liberty, but because faith, deepening and broadening through the study of God's Word, craves an utterance in the language of living men."

Two tasks confront the Revision Committee. One is to add to the Westminster Confession an appendix (or, in more technical language, a "Declaratory Act") guarding against misunderstanding on the points mentioned, and expressing the faith of the Presbyterian Church in missions, the Holy Spirit, and the love of God. The second is to prepare a brief, clear, and simple statement of the principal doctrines of Presbyterian faith, to supplement, but not to supplant, the Westminster Confession.

The first result of these changes, declares Dr. Van Dyke, will be "a simpler creed." He continues:

"Not that the mysteries which are inherent in religion will be removed. That is impossible. But there will be fewer long, technical, metaphysical, and controversial words, and less effort to explain and define God's eternal purpose. A statement of belief that can be used without a dictionary, understood by people who are not philosophers, and read in a few moments, would indeed be worth having.

"Another result that we may hope for is a clear word on the duty of the church to serve the world by good works, and to preach Christ to everybody. We do not need to wait, indeed, for this word to be spoken before we do our duty in living and preaching the Gospel. 'Peace and work' is now the program of the church. But her peace will be promoted, and her work advanced, when the church puts into her standards the great article of missions—the charter of her life—Christ for the world, and the world for Christ.

"Finally, this revision movement should give us a stronger emphasis on the truth that God is love.

"Sovereignty and grace have always been the two great pillars of the Reformed faith. Sovereignty means that God is supreme. Grace means that God alone can save.

"Take these two words separately, emphasize the sovereignty, limit the grace, and you have a hard creed. But take them together, believe in the sovereignty of grace and the grace of sovereignty, and you have a creed that is infinitely sweet and glorious.

"No man can be saved without God. There is no man whom God is not willing to save.

"That is the whole of it. That is the creed which is incarnate in Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world. That is the creed which our faith longs to utter."

HAS SCIENCE DIMMED THE HOPE OF IMMORTALITY?

THIS question, which has engaged the attention of so many gifted minds, is discussed by one who combines in a rare degree choice scholarship and elegance of diction, namely, the Rev. George Matheson, D.D. In an article in the London *Expositor* (December) he says:

"My object has been to investigate whether the influx of the modern waters has effaced former evidences. I have now come to a department of natural religion which is supposed to have been specially damaged by the inroad of these waves; I allude to that tract of land which man sees in the future. The immortality of the soul has been discussed for ages, and the fiercest stage of the battle has ever been in the heart of each individual man. I do not here come forward to add to the list of combatants. Mine is a humbler aim. I want to ask whether anything has happened to dim the hopes of yesterday. No man can deny that there *were* hopes yesterday—hopes whose light was strong enough to help men to die, and—what is more wonderful—to help men to live. I want to ask if these hopes have been put out. They were lighted before the days of evolution; has evolution extinguished them? Do they belong now to a castle in the air, to a palace of fancy, to a conception of nature which no longer represents the world in which we dwell? The cry of multitudes is, 'Our lamps are gone out.' The plaint is not that they are inadequate, but that they are extinguished. Hundreds would be abundantly satisfied if they could only be told that the lamps of the world's virgin youth were still available to light them into the kingdom."

Before proceeding with his discussion, Dr. Matheson states the conclusions at which he himself has arrived:

"I, too, have experienced the weight of the problem, and have subjected these lamps to a careful scrutiny. And, for my part, I have come to the conclusion that *none* of these lamps has gone out. I do not think there is a single star of hope that once trembled in the world's sky which has been extinguished by the supposed shadows of the atmosphere of science; and I will try to state the grounds which have led me to this conviction."

The writer then traces the history of the search for some

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"deathless object, anything which actually bears the stamp of immortality," and explains how the introduction of Christianity blocked the investigation in the material world. Continuing, he says: "There came times when he [man] longed for something of the old spirit—some return of that natural sense of immortality which saw the fadeless amid the mutable, the constant amid the changeful, the permanent amid the perishable." This leads on to the scientific solution of the problem:

"Such is the want of the modern man. Has it been met? Yes. But by whom? By the last man from whom we should ever have expected: by the evolutionist. In the afternoon of the day, in the midst of the world's prose, there has been realized the dream of the heart's poetry—the desire to find an immortal thing. A hand has pointed us to one imperishable object; and it is the hand of science. Evolution—the doctrine of change—has itself revealed something which changes *not*."

In the writings of Herbert Spencer Dr. Matheson has found the scientific demonstration of immortality:

"He [Spencer] tells us that there is in this universe a force whose characteristic feature is abidingness or, as he calls it, persistence. In a universe of perpetual changes—changes which the force itself has generated—it has from all eternity remained unmoved. It has never been increased; it has never been diminished. Its quantity has never varied; amid endless and fluctuating manifestations the amount of its energy is always the same. The waves rise and fall upon its surface, but, alike in rise and fall, its waters have the same measurement. The winds rage and rest upon its bosom, but, alike in their raging and in their rest, the weight of the atmosphere is equal. The passions of the heart sweep and sleep on *its* heart, but, alike in their sweeping and in their sleeping, the pulsations of this mighty force are neither less nor more.

"And so, after all, there *is* such a thing as immortality in the universe! . . . For the first time in the record of man we have received scientific testimony to the existence of an actual immortal life."

The particular lamp which is examined by the writer is the value attached to the individual life. The conflict for two hundred years prior to 1850 had its results crystallized in the words of Bolingbroke: "The species is everything, the individual is nothing; God's providence can only reach the *general* good." But after the birth of the doctrine of evolution there came new light on this question:

"I would say that in the light of evolution she [nature] seems 'careless of the species and careful of the individual.' She is careless of the species, for the doctrine of evolution has tended ever more and more to obliterate the *landmarks* of species. It has tended more and more to hide from human investigation the points of difference between race and race, and to bring into prominence the points in which race and race agree. . . . Every stage has been a stage of increasing individualism. Each new form is a form that turns more inward on itself. The star is more individual than the nebulous mass from which it springs; it lives a separate life. The plant is more individual than the star; it is more limited in its range. The animal is more individual than the plant; it is less like mechanical things. The man is more individual than the animal; he has peculiarities which isolate him from all beside."

Dr. Matheson fortifies his interpretation of Spencer's doctrine by reference to the teachings of Weismann, wherein he says:

"There *is* a creature which, as Weismann says, has never seen death! Before the mountains were brought forth or ever the dry land appeared, while yet the earth was only a wide waste of waters, there was formed within these waters a tiny life encased in a tiny form. That life, that form, has never died. Accident has doubtless eliminated many of its offshoots, but the essence of the life remains."

The writer sums up his conclusions in these words:

"This lamp, then—the lamp of individuality—has not been put out by science. Science has rather burnished the lamp anew. It has shown that the aspiration of religious faith is no unscientific dream. It has revealed the spectacle of a creature which has escaped death, which has perpetually renewed its days. Is there not in such a spectacle a scientific hope for man—the scientific suggestion that he, too, may possess an individual principle which the cleavage called death may leave unaffected? This is not an analogy like the simile of the butterfly, not a poetic symbol like the resurrection wrought by spring. It is a sober truth, a prosaic fact; and as such it grounds religious faith upon the ledge of experience."

STATISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MUCH is heard in these days of the decadence of religion and the growth of religious indifference, but the statistics of the religious bodies of the United States that have recently been made public by the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll do not seem to justify any pessimistic conclusions. Dr. Carroll was in charge of the religious statistics of the United States census of 1890, and he issues annual tables showing the extent of religious growth and progress. His latest table, which gives the membership of the principal denominations and the accessions of 1901, is as follows:

Religious body.	Membership at present.	Growth 1901.
Roman Catholic	9,158,741	468,083
Protestant Episcopal	750,799	31,341
Disciples of Christ	1,179,541	29,559
Southern Baptist	1,674,108	26,112
African Methodist	698,354	22,892
Colored Baptist	1,590,802	18,146
Methodist, North	2,762,691	16,500
Presbyterian, North	999,815	16,382
Christian Scientist	48,930	13,980
Lutheran General Synod	204,098	4,500
Congregationalist	634,835	3,475
Baptist, North	1,005,613	3,039

The following table, prepared by Dr. Carroll, shows the denominational membership and rank in 1890 and 1901:

Religious body.	Rank, 1901.	Communicants.	Rank, 1890.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	1	9,158,741	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,762,291	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist, South	3	1,664,108	4	1,280,000
Regular Baptist, colored	4	1,610,801	3	1,348,989
Methodist Episcopal, South	5	1,477,180	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,179,541	8	641,051
Regular Baptist, North	7	1,005,613	6	860,450
Presbyterian, North	8	999,815	7	788,224
Protestant Episcopal	9	750,799	9	532,054
African Methodist	10	698,354	11	452,725
Congregationalist	11	634,835	10	512,771
Lutheran Synod. Con	12	566,375	12	357,153
African Methodist, Zion	13	537,337	13	349,788
Lutheran General Council	14	346,563	14	324,847
Latter-Day Saints	15	300,000	19	144,532
Reformed German	16	248,929	15	204,018
United Brethren	17	240,007	16	202,474
Presbyterian, South	18	227,991	18	179,721
Colored Methodist	19	204,972	20	129,384
Lutheran General Synod	28	204,098	27	187,432

The most remarkable item on this list is that showing the growth of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Carroll rates the increase in Roman Catholic membership as too high, and points out that the figures given represent, in a large proportion of the dioceses, the growth for several years, whereas in the case of Protestant bodies the figures given represent those for one year only.

Dr. Carroll estimates the total church-communicant membership in the United States at 28,090,637. There are some 300,000 Mormons in or about Utah, and this body claims to have made 65,000 new converts in the East last year. Quakers lost, in 1901, according to Dr. Carroll, 923 members. It has long been known that Quakers in the East, where they cling to old styles in dress, language, and forms of public worship, have been losing in numbers and influence, but for many years they have been growing in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Now it is shown that Quakers in the West, where they have adopted the progressive methods of other religious bodies, are losing at a steady rate. Another

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fact brought out by Dr. Carroll is the continuous tendency of religious bodies to divide into factions. He finds no less than twenty-two different kinds of Lutherans, and twelve kinds of Presbyterians.

"Taking the figures as representative of their face value," remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette*, "our country contains the largest body of practical Christian worshipers in Christendom." The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"It looks very much indeed as if the seed sown by the great evangelical organizations, such as the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union, were beginning to yield its harvest to the churches. The statistics are also an impressive vindication of the American principle of a free church in a free state. The fathers who forbade forever an establishment of religion were not irreligious, but for the most part profoundly religious. They had seen that the religious establishments of the Old World were of doubtful value, either religiously or morally. They believed that by understanding alone is a house established; and the experience of these early days of the twentieth century, as well as that of all the years that have passed since the fathers fixed their constitutional decrees, has proved their wisdom."

The Providence *Journal* calls attention to the remarkable vitality of the Disciples of Christ and the Christian Scientists, and says:

"The tenacity of religious bodies, no matter under what discouragements, is sufficiently noteworthy. The great bodies increase and the small bodies diminish, but still the latter stand by their guns. . . . The sectarian principle has been, and doubtless long will be, an important factor in American religious development. The antagonism of the Puritans to the Church of England, the neglect by that church of colonies like Virginia, where it had a fair chance, the strong prejudice against the Church of Rome which even now has not wholly passed away, and the divisions in large Protestant bodies brought about by the slavery question and the Civil War—all these things have combined to dissipate rather than to unify religious effort. Such being the case, it is a striking indication of the strength of the religious spirit that the figures show on the whole a steady and healthy growth."

The Cleveland *Leader*, noting the fact that the rate per cent. of increase in the membership of the leading religious organizations last year is but 2.67, as compared with 2.18, the annual rate of increase in population from 1890 to 1900, thinks that this showing can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. It continues:

"These statistics are encouraging to all interested in religious work, but they still leave a vast addition every year to the masses of people in this country who have no connection with any church. The actual gain in the total membership of the churches is not more than half as great as the net growth of the population of the United States.

"Such facts are not cheering. They suggest that the much-discussed question why the churches do not progress faster in power and membership needs much further consideration, of the most careful kind. It is certain that the religious workers of America will never be satisfied with gains equal to only half of the annual growth in the country's population.

"Missions will continue to claim and receive the attention of the churches of the United States, but they will not be allowed to obscure or weaken the efforts which are incumbent upon religious organizations to lessen the vast number of people outside of all denominations. There is much to strive for at home."

Mohammedan Missions in the Philippines.—The statement is made that Mohammedan missions are meeting with a measure of success in the Philippine Islands. There are at present eight Mohammedan missionaries in Manila, of whom three, strange to say, are American citizens. The money to support them comes from India and from Singapore. In the opinion of *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presb.), the Philippines are not unlikely to prove a fruitful field for Mohammedan propaganda, for the following reasons:

"1. The Romanism which has prevailed there has disgusted the people. As they know no other Christianity than Romanism, they naturally turn from all Christianity. The rapacity and the idolatry in what is there called the Christian religion is enough to produce this effect.

"2. The change from Spanish to American rule favors freedom in religion, and therefore freedom to the Mohammedans to proselyte.

"3. The delay on the part of Protestants to take advantage of their opportunity to preach the Gospel there favors them.

"4. The seeming restraints which are put upon Protestant efforts in the Philippines by officers of the United States Government favor the impression that the choice of religion lies between Mohammedanism and Catholicism.

"5. While the United States Government gives no public official recognition or sanction of the Bible there, yet the Koran has been officially recognized as a valid code of law, and indeed as the established code in the Sulu Islands."

It is evident, comments the same paper, that Mohammedanism, so far from being effete and dying, is active in missionary work. With Roman Catholic missions from this country in Manila, and Roman Catholic school-teachers from this country, and Mohammedan missionaries (in part from the United States), *The Observer* thinks that "we may well be aroused to consider what duty Protestantism owes in the Philippine Islands."

FIGHTING THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT.

THE "Away-from-Rome" agitation in the German provinces of Austria is, so its advocates claim, rapidly developing, and the last quarterly report, published by the Vienna *Kirchenzeitung*, seems to show that the ratio of conversions is steadily increasing. Vigorous efforts are, however, being taken by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to check the movement. Recently the combined Roman Catholic episcopacy of the empire published a warning in the form of a pastoral letter, of which the following is a translation:

"In our beloved Austrian fatherland we are now experiencing a calamity that cries to heaven and that is a repetition of the most spiteful attacks that have ever been made on the church of Christ. The battle-cry 'Away from Rome!' has been resounding and has found an echo in many quarters. Every faithful Catholic knows that this blatant invitation to desert Rome, the center of Christian unity, endangers his very soul. For to desert Rome means to desert Peter; it means a separation from the Catholic Church, which Christ has founded on that man of rock, Peter; it means a separation from God, because Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who became man, has established this church. And it was said by the church father Cyprian, 'No one can have God for a Father who has not the church as his mother.' The authors of this sacrilegious 'Away-from-Rome' agitation aim to make the Catholics of Austria desert their beloved church, to make them traitors to their country. [It is charged that the movement favors a union of the German portions of Austria with the German empire.] When we look at the origin and the methods of this propaganda, it is evident that it is prompted chiefly by a blind hatred for the church and by political and traitorous motives. No pure religious sentiments have anything to do with it, and the most baneful methods are employed. The Catholics of Austria must remain true to the Holy Father and to their Emperor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE newest of queer religious sects is the "Association of Christian Brethren," which, according to the New York *Sun*, is "sailing down the Mississippi in a modern imitation of the Ark to tell people that the millennium is surely coming in 1941." *Megiddo* is the name of the boat, and nearly one hundred persons, men, women, and children, are aboard of her. The president of the sect is L. T. Nichols of Minneapolis, and he launched his craft at the end of November. He holds himself mainly responsible for the support of his followers, who are planning to live on the *Megiddo* until the day of the millennium.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

AUSTRALIA UNDER HER NEW CONSTITUTION.

"THE new commonwealth is giving great dissatisfaction all round, and its exponents say the difficulties with the home authorities are so great, and the whisper is going round, and becoming more than a whisper: 'Well, cut the painter!'"

Thus writes an Australian correspondent to *The Daily News* (London); but this feeling is in no way reflected in the Australian press. The Sydney *Mail* does, however, say that the country is "at last paying the bill for our federal enthusiasm." The same paper says:

"The selection of a site for the federal capital is no further advanced than it was in May last, when *The Mail* suggested the formation of a Federal Capital League. What was said then should come with greater force now. It was stated that there were in our midst men of much experience in Australian politics who held that the removal of the commonwealth Parliament from Melbourne would never be effected, and that there were others, more moderate in their views, who thought it would not take more than twenty years for New South Wales to obtain the capital which, according to the constitution, is her right. The capital is to be not less than one hundred miles from Sydney, and this restriction, simple tho it appears, is likely to retard the work of selection. If the framers of the bill had said that the capital should be in the south or the north, or that it should be not less or more than a certain height above sea level, there would not be so many excuses for delay in the making of a choice. The state being large, so many districts are eligible for the honor that local influences are being exercised to their fullest extent. . . . . That in the formation of capitals delays are likely to occur is shown in the experience of the United States and Canada. The establishment of Washington was a work of stupendous difficulty."

Of the Australian contingent in the Boer war, the Melbourne *Argus* says:

"The cable message announcing that the War Office has quashed the court-martial proceedings in South Africa under which three members of the Fifth Victorian Contingent were sentenced to death (a sentence afterward commuted to a long term of imprisonment) will be read this morning with the deepest gratification throughout Australia, and, of course, particularly so in Victoria. This action, it is stated, has been taken in response to a petition to the King from a score of Australians at Clapham. . . . By quashing the proceedings the War Office has done more than to pardon the men—it has blotted the sentence of death out of the record. It is not pretended or contended in Australia that the men did nothing worthy of censure or punishment. Inciting comrades not to obey orders—fighting orders—in the face of the enemy is a very serious matter. Technically, no doubt, it is mutinous conduct. Absolutely it is indefensible. But on this occasion it was not mutiny in the sense of treachery or disloyalty. The men had not the slightest idea of dishonoring or betraying the flag under which they had previously served with pride. What happened was that in a most improper way—but a way that was natural to angry and imperfectly disciplined men—they resented an extraordinarily offensive insult hurled at them, and apparently at all Australians, at a time when they were smarting keenly under the memory of the Wilmansrust disaster—a disaster of which they believed themselves to be the victims rather than the authors. We may take it that the provocation has been fully considered by the War Office. It is obligatory upon commanders not to use language or adopt measures likely to sting human nature into revolt."

Of the various exclusion bills now before the House and Senate, the same paper remarks:

"The right thing to do is to postpone legislation until it can be based upon the evidence and findings of a parliamentary inquiry. The position is one which may be presented in a very serious light. Hurry is not an imperative obligation. Kanakas do not constitute any sort of menace to the future of the commonwealth. Asiatics do. Queensland is not hostile to the measure which is intended to exclude Asiatics. She happens to be the state most exposed to that kind of undesirable immigration. But the kanaka is not numerous, is peculiarly adapted to a class of work which hitherto Europeans have shown themselves disinclined to enter upon, is restricted to that work, and is a visitor, not a permanent settler."

The new tariff continues to be denounced by free-trade papers, but the Australian press generally seems favorably disposed toward the principle if not the details of the bill.

VON BÜLOW'S REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN.

AS is well known, observes the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), in an elaborate editorial, Chamberlain, "as a means of repelling the criticism in foreign papers aimed at the system of concentration camps, and similar methods in the South African campaign, pronounced the measures of other armies in previous wars much more blameworthy." It continues:

"The Chancellor of the empire has now met the wishes of those who demanded that these insinuations be repelled at the earliest opportunity. He frankly conceded that Chamberlain would have done much better, when he was called upon to justify his policy, had he left foreign countries out of the account altogether. In any event he had not been sufficiently circumspect in recurring to foreign precedents. The Chancellor added that according to assurances which he had 'received from the other side,' Chamberlain had wounded the susceptibilities of Germany 'without intending to.' Further than this, however, Count von Bülow did not go. He did not take advantage of the opportunity to make explanations which might have announced an estrangement between England and Germany . . . and thereby have limited the freedom of action of the German empire."

The imperial Chancellor certainly foresaw the impression that his utterance regarding Chamberlain would create in England, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which says:

"All that he said regarding the British colonial minister has already been said by ourselves, only with more emphasis. But there is a difference between the utterances of the press and those of a responsible minister, speaking in his official capacity. Chamberlain's outbreak was an act of folly. But it was not directed against Germany alone. It equally affected France, Russia, and Austria. When Chamberlain spoke thoughtlessly, Count von Bülow answered with due consideration. He can not have assumed that his words would dispose of the matter. He must have taken into account the effect his utterance would have on the British press. He also, doubtless, believed that the British minister would not remain silent. If England's statesmen reply in the same tone as that adopted by Count von Bülow, nothing else is to be anticipated than a sharpening and a revival of diplomatic quarrels."

On the other hand, the *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks the incident should be regarded as closed. It says Chancellor von Bülow's speech was clear and very much in Mr. Chamberlain's manner. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Diplomacy always makes use of the mildest form of words in which its meaning can be expressed. Some may be of opinion that this mildest possible form is not the proper one in which to allude to Chamberlain. . . . To this it may be replied that when the German empire speaks it must take into account not only the one whom it addresses, but also its own self-respect. If Mr. Chamberlain does not comprehend the considerate and meritorious language of German diplomacy, there are in England and perhaps elsewhere persons who will translate the utterance of Count von Bülow into somewhat sharper German for him."

The English newspapers, fortified by Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that he has "nothing to take back," encourage and sustain him, from *The Times* (London) down. Even the pro-German, anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) says:

"Count von Bülow's speech has been commended as skilful;

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it was certainly disingenuous. He was given just the opportunity which was wanted to set right the bitter misunderstandings between Germany and England. Instead of doing his duty directly as even Bismarck, the prime hater of the English, would have done, he showed an utter subservience to perverted public opinion in Germany. He lectured Mr. Chamberlain for things he never said, merely tempering his lecture with the awkward acknowledgment that he had received assurances—which he was bound to believe—that the insult was unwitting. The proviso suggests the inference that the British Government had offered under pressure some apology for the words of one of its ministers. In fact, no official assurances can have been given."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CALL OF CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

CONSCRIPTION, in the continental sense, will do England no good, in the opinion of the British press. According to the London *Spectator*:

"The only question, therefore, is how to secure effective training for such numbers as will suffice for the work to be done, which is to keep the kingdom permanently safe, and to fill up rapidly gaps in the regular army when a sudden emergency calls for its replenishment abroad. There are just three plans which will secure this end, and there are only three. One is the continental conscription, which makes soldiers under command of the whole population, forces them all into barracks for two years, and makes of every state which adopts it a standing camp. That system is opposed, not only to British habits and the whole organization of British society, but to British ideals. . . . The second plan is the one which we understand Mr. Rudyard Kipling to recommend, universal compulsory training for a year without life in barracks, except for three months. . . . The third plan, which we have steadily advocated, is to secure them without compulsion, by steady encouragement in the shape of prizes and honors, by careful and sympathetic training, and by the formation of ranges everywhere upon which they can be constantly exercised and taught."

"There is not, we are convinced, any reluctance on the part of the people of these islands to renounce obligations and to evade duties that other nations have accepted," says the London *Times*. Yet it declares:

"Tho, for reasons that are, in our opinion, conclusive, the continental form of conscription or compulsory service in the army is unnecessary in this country, because ill-suited to our needs, the popular feeling is ripe for measures which would go far to realize the ideal set before 'the Islanders' in the appeal earnestly addressed to them, through our columns, by Mr. Kipling."

"At the same time, it has to be remembered that compulsory service rests on the duty of every citizen to take his part in the work of national defense," says *Truth* (London):

"The armies of the Continent are designed, theoretically at any rate, for defense only. Our weapon of defense, on the other hand, is our navy. If, therefore, conscription is to be introduced into this country, it should be conscription for the navy."

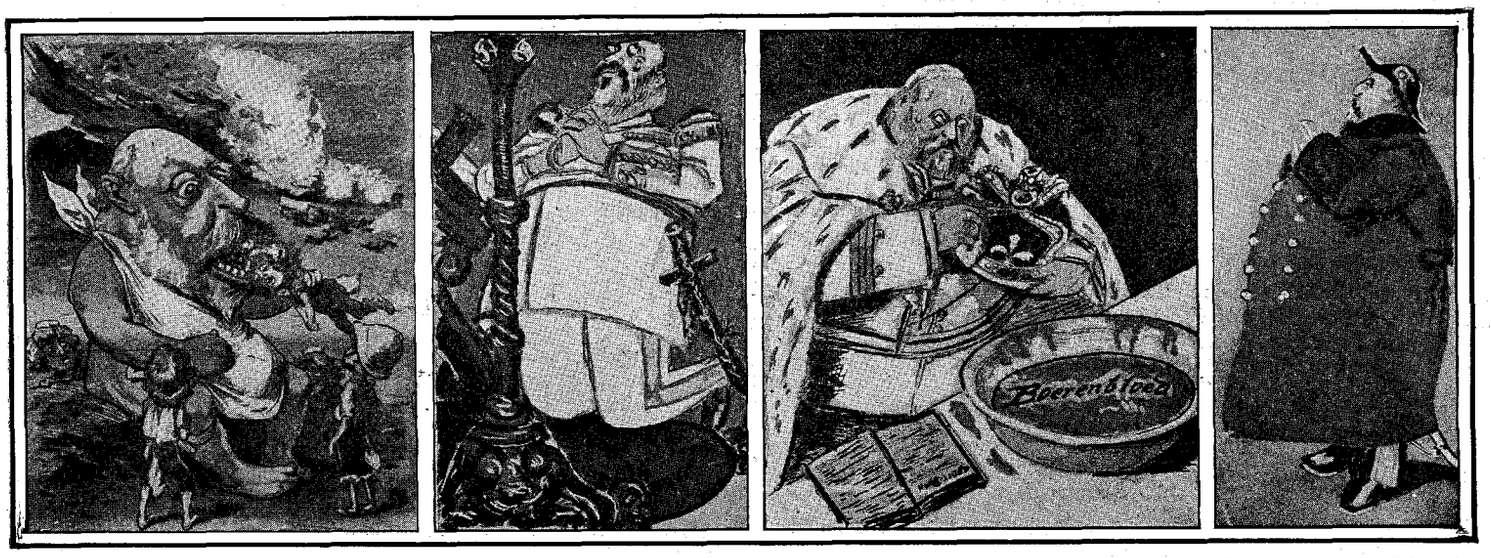
THE SWAY OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

THE return of the Chinese court to Peking has fixed the attention of the press of the whole world upon the Chinese Empress-Dowager once more. It is admitted that her hold is as great as ever, but *The China Mail* (Hongkong) hints at her approaching end:

"Foreigners have little or no interest in the puppets of the Empress-Dowager. She is the real ruler of China's destinies, and were it profitable it might be interesting to speculate on the probable changes that would follow her demise. . . . Considering her age and the trials and tribulations she has experienced during the past eighteen months, and the fact that the court has been traveling from Hsian-fu to Kaifeng-fu in cold and trying weather, it is not surprising that this extraordinary woman's health should have broken down. If it be destined that she should be removed from the arena of Chinese politics at their present interesting stage, there is no saying what changes the present generation might witness in China. The Emperor, weak tho he is, has shown himself a friend of reform, thereby winning the esteem of hundreds of thousands of Southern Chinese who might otherwise have rallied to the standard of a strong revolutionary leader desirous of restoring the Mings. It is almost too good to hope that the Emperor should escape from the power and influence of the Empress-Dowager; but her reported illness points to the possibility of a great and sudden change in the drift of Chinese politics at no far distant date."

"When we speak of the Chinese court we really have the Empress-Dowager in mind," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), adding:

"She continues to dominate the Emperor's weak mind. It may be said that she never once ceased to inspire Chinese policy throughout the crisis just ended, and that she will inspire it still more in the future. After having vainly hoped to delude the



THE ENGLISH SATURN WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT 1902 TO DEVOUR HIS CHILDREN.
—*Humoristische Blätter*

O Lord! I pray you make an end of this unpleasant insubordination and enlighten the Boer people who do not understand that my dealings with them have been from motives of kindness. —*Lustige Blätter.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION.
—*Ulk.*

Do you know why Edward's look is always up to Heaven? It is because he dare not look any one on earth in the face.
—*Ulk.*

DISRESPECTFUL GERMAN CARTOONS OF KING EDWARD.

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Powers with her intrigues, after having spun the negotiations out interminably in order to frustrate them, she finally recognized that there was no way of escape from the satisfaction demanded by the civilized world, and she yielded to the inevitable. Hence she permitted the signing of the protocol. Next she consented to return to Peking with the phantom of an emperor whom she drags in her train. Thus commenced, some weeks ago, the journey of accidents whose varied stages have been set forth in the despatches, and which now ends with the solemn entry of the sovereigns into Peking. . . . But it would be idle to believe that the Empress-Dowager is sincerely reconciled to Western civilization, which has inflicted such deep humiliation upon China and upon herself. She will continue, no doubt, to be hostile to modern ideas and to fight progress in China, just as she will listen more willingly to the advice of the old reactionary party that dislikes foreigners. But there is a gulf between this sullen, natural, and, to a degree, legitimate opposition and that spirit of revolt which found expression in the Boxer insurrection. Western civilization having given evidence of its power, the Empress-Dowager, who is an astute politician, notwithstanding her hatred, will see the necessity of bending before this superiority."

"The Chinese adventure might have had a much worse ending," is how Max Nordau sums up the situation in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna).—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF THE POLISH CHILD FLOGGINGS ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE notion that the Wreschen episode has imperiled the renewal of the Triple Alliance, "or that it could even casually trouble the cordial relations of the united Powers, is too wild to call for serious contradiction." In this way the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) begins an elaborate editorial on Austria-Hungary and the Wreschen affair. It continues:

"But it is easy to understand why the opponents of the Triple Alliance would elevate every trifle to the rank of a reason of state, and take advantage of every unlikely occasion to sow hatred of Germany. In Austria, especially in Galicia, there is fruitful soil at hand. And the agitators are at work in Italy, too. . . . It must be acknowledged that the disturbers are on the alert and they know just what they want. But tho the throw of a stone may disturb a pond, it can not affect the ocean. The Triple Alliance would long since have lost all significance if it could be disturbed by such considerations, or even lightly affected by them."

THE POLISH SCHOOL-CHILDREN FLOGGED AT WRESCHEN.

The Austrian official and semi-official press seems to be inspired by similar views. Thus the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest):

"The Wreschen episode, and everything connected with it, may be put aside and buried. The Austro-Hungarian-German connection is quite strong enough to stand a puff of wind, as the Vienna saying puts it. Yet it were better if such puffs were spared, for while they do no damage they make a noise."

POLISH MISCHIEVOUSNESS.

THE Clerical party, parent of the Poles by adoption, wonders why every one is so angry at the dear Polish child seated in the saddle in front of him and doing no harm to any one. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The alleged personal organ of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, namely, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), says:

"The two governments may be thanked if the echoes of the Wreschen affair in Austrian territory and the discussion of it in both the Austrian Chamber and the Galician Landtag have not in the least affected the relations subsisting between our monarchy and the German empire. It may be taken for granted that the Wreschen affair will be steered out of the channel in which the politics of the two allied states move in perfect security. That the Wreschen episode and the agitation of Polish national sentiment to which it has led will not remain without echo in Austria, is due to the large Polish population in Austria and to the national character of Galicia. . . . But that the echo is not louder is due not only to the attitude of both governments, but to the intimate union connecting Austria-Hungary with the German empire, a circumstance which renders possible a consideration of all complications with perfect calm and impartiality."

The press of that third member of the Triple Alliance, Italy, has nothing in particular to say on this aspect of the Wreschen affair. The *Tribuna* (Rome) does deplore the flogging and calls attention both to the death of one of the children and to the appeal of Polish women to the sympathy of mothers all over the world. It warns Germany to heed and to be humane, but gives no intimation that the "Triplice" is thereby endangered.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STABILITY IN URUGUAY.—The newly elected Chamber of Representatives meets in Montevideo on February 15. The *Siglo* of that city is not well pleased with the character of the body. The *Razon* and the *Telegrafo Maritimo* are hopeful that the "accord" of all political parties to sustain the Government will induce stability and prosperity. They report the wool clip good, the wheat harvest abundant, and the long stagnation in commerce about to end. There is likewise gratification at the perfect order maintained during and since the elections.

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THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JAPAN.

"AS the Marquis Ito has passed from one capital to another, the object of deference and attention in Washington, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and in Berlin, he may well have felt that the end crowned the toil," says *The Standard*. (London); and in a similar strain *The St. James's Gazette* observes:

"The greatest man in Japan is closing up the old year in London. The Marquis Ito deserves the highest fame his country can give him. He has been ranked with Gladstone and Bismarck, and whatever there may be of merit in the comparison, the Marquis is unquestionably one of the world's wise men. It was he who foresaw the invasion of the West, and saved Japan from the doom which has hung so long over China. In Tokyo his name is hailed as that of the savior of his country, the framer of its constitution, the leader of progressive Japan."

If we turn to that high authority on Japanese affairs, the Kobe *Herald*, of Japan, we find it declaring that Ito's tour is of "considerable interest to us in Japan, who do not see the Marquis and his work through that haze of distance which magnifies or distorts both in the eyes of American and European observers." And of the net result of the travels of "the grand old man" the same paper says:

"We may expect to see Marquis Ito return with renewed zeal in the cause of representative institutions, satisfied that his fellow nationals are most likely to realize their worthy ambitions in the ever-expanding fields of industry, commerce, and art under the free and enlightened conditions of life which a constitutional system of government insures. If this surmise is sound, as we trust events will prove it is, then we may confidently expect the great Choshiu leader to devote the remaining years of his political life to the work which his own later experience of government here must have convinced him has yet to be accomplished, viz., the evolvement of a truly representative political system in which the country's real leaders will be responsible to the country at large."

THE FLAG AFFAIR AT KOWEIT.

THE flood of editorial discussion relating to the Persian Gulf and its destiny, with which European newspapers are filled, has been fed in a fashion thus outlined in the London *Speaker*:

"At Koweit, in the Persian Gulf, an incident has occurred which might, were our diplomacy less hampered than it is at this moment, prove to be of some considerable consequence. As it is, a mere recital of the facts is sufficient to show that we can obtain no advantage in the difficulties that surround our action in that quarter, and that at the best we shall leave the place as we found it. Koweit is to be the terminus of the Bagdad Railway, a German enterprise. The Sultan (who has been consistently supported by Germany since 1896) asked, apparently spontaneously, for an affirmation of the very vague suzerainty which he exercises over the Sheik of Koweit. He demanded his presence and obeisance in Constantinople. The sheik, Marabout, by way of answer, hauled down the Turkish flag and substituted a private emblem in its place. It was asserted that this action was due to the orders or advice of our own authorities, the cruiser *Pomone* and the gunboat *Redbreast* being then in the port. The new Prussian cruiser *Varinig* thereupon arrived upon the scene."

A great future is in store for Koweit when the railway is built, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and it can not be suffered to become a British dependency without serious consideration. The editorial protests of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and other Russian papers have been neutralized by the attitude of the Czar's Government. A luminous editorial in *The Friend of India* (Calcutta) says:

"The Persian Gulf is vital to Great Britain and to India. If Russia were to accomplish what she undoubtedly aims at, namely, the establishment of her political supremacy in an unbroken line from her present frontier down to any convenient point on the Persian Gulf, it would have the effect of a wedge driven between Great Britain and India. . . . The whole question of the Persian Gulf is further complicated by recent events occurring at Koweit. Exactly what has happened there recently is not yet known, but apparently it has been the policy of Lord Lansdowne to protect this little state from Turkish aggression, while at the same time appeasing the Sultan by recognizing that he possesses a kind of suzerainty. Like many other places on the Persian Gulf, Koweit occupies a very doubtful international position."

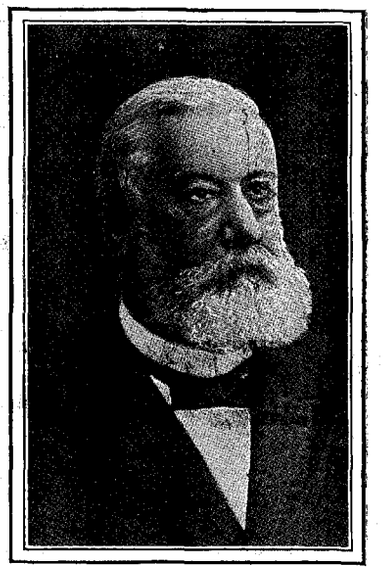
The same paper declares that British war-ships are only near Koweit for the purpose of "policing the Persian Gulf." It adds that in the performance of this international duty the various English cabinets "have insisted that, however much the Arabian sheiks may fight with one another on shore, they are not to engage in naval warfare lest neutral commerce should suffer from their hostilities." The following considerations must also be taken into account:

"In the course of a hundred years Great Britain must have expended several million pounds and a good many hundred lives in securing the effective peace of the Gulf. The greater part of that valuable work would be thrown away if she were now to relax her control and to allow Turkish officials to pretend to take over the duties that are now so effectively discharged by British naval officers. At the same time it is most undesirable that we should do anything to create the impression that we wish to secure territorial advantages for ourselves. If, for example, we were to seize Koweit, as some hot-headed English journalists have suggested, such action would create a precedent which other Powers would immediately imitate, just as the seizure of Kiao-Chau by Germany was followed by the seizure of Port Arthur by Russia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE FLURRY.—Every leading newspaper comments upon the statement of the French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, to the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), in which he says France and Italy should reach an understanding regarding the Balkans. The Berlin press warns Italy that should there be a clerical and royalist reaction in France, there would ensue renewed agitation for the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.—Dr. Joseph Zemp has for the second time been made President of the Swiss Confederation, having held the same post in 1895. He was born in Entlebach, Luzerne, in 1834, studied at Munich and Heidelberg, receiving his degree at the latter seat of learning. He became a lawyer, entered the legislative body of his canton in 1863, and ten years later was sent to the national council.



DR. JOSEPH ZEMP,
President of the Swiss Confederation.

GERMANY'S GOOD FAITH.—All the leading English periodicals are printing articles urging Great Britain to draw away from Germany and near to Russia. One argument for this course is the allegation that German diplomacy pursues a subtle and profound policy and can not be trusted. The *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) says all this is preposterous. "Germany seeks the maintenance of the world's peace above everything else. She would regard perfect harmony among Great Britain, Russia, and France as a guaranty of her own policy, provided English reviews in their vaporings over future world policy did not give such a combination an anti-German bent."

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND.—A growing tendency to misgovernment in English cities has been noticed in the London *Pilot* and other papers. Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds are stated to be involved. "Manchester, just a short while ago, had to take strenuous measures to deal with a municipal scandal of appalling dimensions." The police were implicated. "In Liverpool there is a 'boss' gang in all its reality. Only a week or two since a Conservative member dared to assert that it was not seemly that the drink interest should preponderate in its influence upon the committee chosen to grapple with a problem which is a hideous problem in Liverpool—the housing of the poor. This gentleman has since paid his price." Nor is this all. "Leeds is in the throes of an investigation of corporation contracts, and very painful revelations are being made, tho the constitution of the committee of inquiry, seeing that it practically consists of the very persons whose conduct is impeached, is not above criticism."

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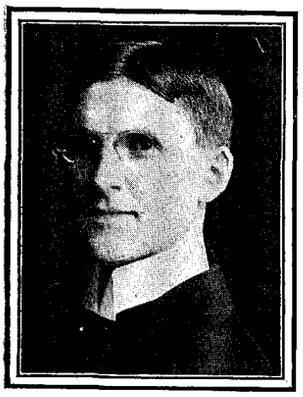
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF RELIGIOUS PHENOMENA.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE: STUDIES IN THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION. By George B. Coe, Ph.D. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 278 pp. Price, $1.00. Eaton & Mains.

"THE phenomena of religious experience have been the last to be granted a hearing by the science of psychology." This author speaks for the psychological method in the examination of religious experience. He seems to have derived some hints of the details of this method from Starbuck's "Psychology of Religion," upon which, however, he has considerably improved. The connection made by Starbuck between adolescence and the first awakening of religious experience Professor Coe has enlarged upon, and turned in somewhat different directions. All his tables, however, generally correspond. By these two presumably independent investigators, the age of puberty and the time of religious awakening are shown closely to correspond. This fact will be soon taken as established by students of psychology. Professor Coe's most interesting study, however, is, so far as we are aware, a new one. It is the investigation, through cases actually questioned, of the relation between temperament and spirituality. So far as his investigation goes he seems to have demonstrated that religious transformations are favored by a sanguine temperament, expectation, hallucinations, and passive suggestibility to automatism, and are most likely to occur when these are present in combination.



GEORGE B. COE.

The author's hints on suggestion and the relation between religion and physical health are not new, but are in line with the psychology of to-day. His frequent caution in discriminating his method from all metaphysical assumptions as to the part played in religion by divine forces will be valuable to those who have sometimes supposed that we could not exhibit the natural and physical elements in religious experience, without seeming to deny God's agency. The author clearly points out, on the other hand, the advantage to religion of understanding all the natural factors, and of recognizing as fast as possible the order and law of religious experience. Very little has been accomplished as yet in reducing religion to an intelligible and orderly process, but every attempt of this kind is preparatory to some forthcoming philosophy of religion, from the psychological point of view. Considered as a contribution to such a future work, this little book has value. For the rest, ministers ought to possess themselves of this material and follow its more important hints, that serve for the time being as a guide to the study of conversions and related religious phenomena.

TALES OF THE RAILROAD.

HELD FOR ORDERS. TALES OF RAILROAD LIFE. By Frank H. Spearman. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 359 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THIS book of stories has three prominent defects, to begin with: an exceedingly tasteless cover; an eccentric style, that is often animated, but more often confusing and annoying; and a lack of consideration for the uninitiated reader in the using of technical words. But there are merits in the book to balance these things, and more.

They are stories of railroad life, told by a man who knows it thoroughly, with all its possibilities of picturesqueness and excitement. One gets a very good idea from them of the responsibilities and the trials of the engineer and the train-despatcher. Most of the stories are worth reading and one or two of them are really splendid. The story of Hailey, the bridge-engineer, who goes down in a wreck on the bridge he was not allowed to build as he wished, and of "Selarco," the silent fireman who sticks by his engineer, are as good railroad tales as one could wish. They have humanity in them; one gets some of the pathos of the lives of these faithful men, with their grim tasks and their tragic fates; and that, we imagine, is the best that could be asked of a railroad story. The closing narrative, of the fireman who is wrecked on the fast mail that is being rushed, and who takes the mail in a freight-train that stands near, is also very stirring. The author shows numerous traces of Kipling in these accounts, but then so do all new authors who tell stories about Kipling's subjects.

FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

We have spoken of the best of the stories. They are very uneven in quality—two or three running into cheap sensationalism. The opening story is particularly unfortunate in this respect, and might, with the help of the cover, turn many from the book. We have read quite often before of the mild, silent man who enters the border saloon, and is forced by the bad man to "dance"; we know that he will make the bad man regret his badness, and just how it will be done.

ONE OF THE FLESHLY SCHOOL.

HAWTHORN AND LAVENDER: WITH OTHER VERSES. By William Ernest Henley. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 113 pp. Harper & Brothers.

MR. HENLEY is one of the "fleshly school," and for those who like that sort of thing, there is plenty here of the sort they will like. But for some of the rest of us, who see something else in life and nature than lust, and find something better to meditate on in our thoughtful moments than death and decay, a volume of verse chiefly devoted to these subjects grows monotonous despite an undeniable vigor of expression and technical skill. "My songs are now of the sunset," says Mr. Henley in his "Envoy" (there are a "Prolog," an "Envoy," and a "Præludium"), and the sunset is not a very glorious one. In one poem (p. lxxxviii) we get this:

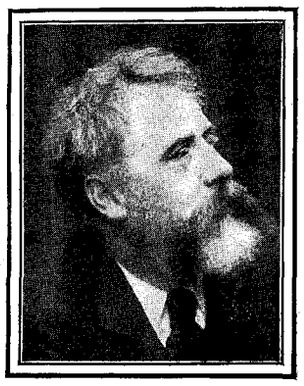
In that great duel of sex, that ancient strife,
Which is the very central fact of life, . . .

and again (p. xxxiv):

Love, which is lust, is the Main of Desire.
Love, which is lust, is the Centric Fire.

And still again (p. xxxv):

. . . . the marvel of earth and sun
Is all for the joy of woman and man
And the longing that makes them one.



WILLIAM E. HENLEY.

Mr. Henley is capable of splendid work; but in this volume he follows the changing procession of the year from month to month, and nearly everything suggests to his mind the idea of procreation; and that when that is ended everything is ended. There is a baker's dozen of short poems on "London Types" of which this may not be said; but even they are types of low life,—the Bus Driver, the Hawker, the Bar-Maid, the Sandwich-man, etc.,—the types of London's decay rather than of London's vigor. There are also a number of memorial poems that are fine in many of their lines, and that sound the patriotic note with large, tho not persuasive, sincerity. For a sample of the London types, take this:

'LIZA.

'Liza's old man's perhaps a little shady,
'Liza's old woman's prone to booze and cringe;
But 'Liza deems herself a perfect lady,
And proves it in her feathers and her fringe.
For 'Liza has a bloke her heart to cheer,
With pearlies and a barrer and a jack,
So all the vegetables of the year
Are duly represented on her back.
Her boots are sacrifices to her hats,
Which knock you speechless—like a load of bricks!
Her summer velvets dazzle Wanstead Flats,
And cost, at times, a good eighteen-and-six.
Withal, outside the gay and giddy whirl,
'Liza's a stupid, straight, hard-working girl.

That is not high work, but it is genuine.

THE RING OF TRUE METAL.

THE COLOR OF HIS SOUL. By Zoe Anderson Norris. Parchment cover, 3¾ x 7½ in., 220 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE author of genius is the man behind the book. The author of talent is the man in the book. The genius dominates his work, according the rhythm of his materials to the key of his own nature. Talent, on the other hand, accommodates its rhythm to the key of the subject. "The Color of His Soul" is a work of talent.

There is no underlying master melody, yet the whole of the little composition is as janglingly musical as a string of sleigh-bells which somehow chime with the surrounding elements, the tonic air and the glittering light. This is the result of inborn literary taste; it is the ring that was cast simultaneously with the bell metal.

This pure literary tone is found in everything to which the name Zoe

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Anderson Norris has been appended. Heretofore her writings have been newspaper and magazine sketches, none of which have had sufficient plot to be ranked as stories proper. And, indeed, in this her first book, she has not really achieved a novel. To make the "novelette" she has simply selected a number of sketches of personal experiences, which are related to each other solely through the fact that they had the same observer, and has strung them loosely together in this common bond, bringing with a snap the first and final incidents together. Then she has thrown the sweetly jangling circlet over her Pegasus, cracked her whip to the public, and is off to the crowded literary speedway.

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.
Photo by Marceau, New York.

That she will lead the procession of distinguished authors is doubtful, but that the smartness of her style will "cut a dash" is beyond question.

The two sketches of the book that are united to give it title relate, one to a young Socialist who is represented as led away by the theories of Dr. Herron, and the other to a girl dying in child-birth in a maternity hospital. There is dramatic power in the closing scene where the callow enthusiast, the denouncer of the wrongs wrought by the capitalists upon the "wage-slaves," is revealed as the betrayer of the dying seamstress, and one who has even preyed upon her earnings.

A PASTOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

JOHN HALL, PASTOR AND PREACHER. A Biography by his Son, Thomas C. Hall. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 341 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

FOR thirty years, Dr. John Hall was an acknowledged leader in American church life, and his son, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has brought together in this biography the salient facts of Dr. Hall's ministerial career, as well as of his earlier life in Ireland. A visit to the United States in 1867, as a delegate to the American Presbyterian Assemblies, led to his call from Dublin to New York. His success in his new sphere of work was instantaneous, and crowds flocked to hear him. "I have begun with *ordinary* sermons," he wrote to a friend at this time, "that I might not pitch the standard of expectation higher than I could honestly keep up,—have eschewed all attempts at sensationalism, and told the people that our reliance must be upon the steady, patient teaching of divine truth." During his long pastorate in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hall won for himself a unique place in the religious life of New York, and his activities were only curtailed by failing physical powers and by the peculiarly distressing circumstances—largely the result of the Warszawiak controversy—which clouded the last days of his life.

Yet even if his energies had not failed, and if his zeal for the conversion of the Jews had not aroused the opposition of certain influential members of his congregation, it is probable that Dr. Hall's popularity would have waned. He represented a type of pastors who, while still the favorites of evangelical congregations abroad, do not, in their old age at least, strongly attract the present generation of American churchgoers. A young man, especially if he be stalwart in appearance and earnest in manner, may be popular because of his old-time homiletic methods; but a preacher who is advanced in life must be advanced also in his methods for arousing interest among the pew-holders, or run the risk of being supplanted.

JOHN HALL.

Dr. John Hall had the instincts of the reformer, but he was not of the "advanced" school. His "missions" were of the conservative sort. His "liberalism" was of the British "Exeter Hall" brand. Forty years ago this was stimulating to the Scotch-Presbyterian congregations of New York, when our merchant princes of Covenanter stock imported their theology, as they did their linens, from Scotland and Ireland. And it was a great stroke of policy to bring over such a dyed-in-the-faith, tight-twisted theologian as Dr. Hall.

IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

ADVENTURES IN TIBET. Including the Diary of Miss Annie R. Taylor's Remarkable Journey from Tau-Chau to Ta-Chien-Su, through the heart of the "Forbidden Land." By William Carey. Copiously illustrated. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½, 285 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston and Chicago.

MR. CAREY, a Baptist missionary in India, great-grandson of that William Carey who was the pioneer of modern missions, and himself a leader in the foreign work of Christian Endeavor, being ordered north by his doctors (in July, 1899), spent a month in Sikkim, that wedge between the three "closed lands" of Nipal, Bhutan, and Tibet. It was his happy chance to cross the Jelep Sa into Tibet; and there, in her famous shop in Yatung, he found that cheery little woman from Cheshire—dauntless, resourceful, a miracle of pluck, patience, and fortitude, good sense and sagacity, marvelously blended with childlike simplicity and guilelessness,—who crept into Tibet through a Chinese gate and, practically alone, groped her way through the secret places of that dark and dangerous land which had remained "simply a blank, or a blind eye, on the maps of the world." Her audacity makes one hold one's breath. There is nothing to equal it in the whole fascinating story of way-making in Tibet. "Yet how quaintly pathetic in its simplicity! how surprising, how amusing, in its unpreparedness!"

And her extraordinary Diary! The very artlessness of it is not the least of the wonders of that great little woman's ways. It is such a brief and telling itinerary as an American school-girl might once have jotted down, as she jogged in a "prairie schooner" from Chicago to Denver. Not until the entry for the day had been written would that plucky little bundle of unconscious heroics—numbed and jaded as she was—consent to burrow in her sleeping-bag under a tent or in a cave. And when at last the tent had been taken from her, and no cave was to be found, she "lay her down to sleep" in the snow, with no roof but the sky. "What a comical little bundle it must have been," remarks Mr. Carey, "for the merry stars to wink at!"

MISS TAYLOR IN TIBETAN DRESS.

"A book for anybody to read." No technical details, no scientific pretensions, no notes of strenuous exclamation! When she stole through that gate in the wall, and plunged into the darkness and the terrors of Tibet, she had a pistol, and it might have happened so that she would have to shoot it; but it had been packed in the baggage, and played no part in that white woman's burden. She had a spy-glass for the spying of brigands afar off; but the brigands swarmed about her, "so close and so often (she was twice under fire) that looking for them at long range would have been an absurd superfluity." She had a watch; but she was forever trying to swap it for a tent or a tat. No thermometer, no aneroid, no theodolite was hers; she toiled over unmapped mountains, and jogged through unknown valleys, "oblivious of the claims of science, and constrained only when something went wrong with her cooking to notice the boiling-point." Says Mr. Carey:

"These blurred pages [of her Diary], what a tale they tell! There is *some* mention of privations and perils, but how much more that is not mentioned can yet be plainly read in the quivering of the lines, in the sunny expressions of hope and trust! It was a light shining along the path, a fire burning in the bones. But the light was 'a light in the dark land of Galilee,' and the fire was a flame from the passionate heart of Paul."

And so, by sheer force of astounding helplessness, and the overcoming audacity of a childish trust, she made her way through that wild theater of mystery and awe and fear, where the lama, however loathsome and revolting, holds the people in the hollow of his hand, with his trumpet of human thigh-bone at his lips, and a skull in his defiling grasp—made her way for many months, undaunted, unappalled, even cheery, even droll, building up that wonderful Diary with the persistence of a saint and the artless cunning of a suckling.

Mr. Carey's part in the handsome volume, making half the bulk of it, is eminently reverent and sympathetic, his enthusiasm justified by intimate knowledge and a tried devotion. His preliminary chapters, describing the land and the people, are marked by graphic picturesqueness and occasional strains of spontaneous eloquence not less impressive than entertaining. The resulting book is something more than a surprise and a delight; it appeals to the reader with the force of a prophecy and a revelation—as of a little brown wren, hopping and twittering over the snow on the "Roof of the World," and bearing in her beak a straw from the stable at Bethlehem.

That a defenseless, trusting woman has succeeded where men of cunning and resource have failed, is a good omen for the Christian conquest of Thibet.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Art of Teaching."—Emerson E. White. (American Book Company.)

"Elsie's Little Brother Tom."—A. M. Thurber. (Universal Truth Publishing Company.)

"Songs and Other Fancies."—Henry D. Muir, author and publisher.

"Lyrics."—John V. Cheney. (C. C. Birchard & Company.)

"Musings by Camp-fire and Wayside."—W. C. Gray. (F. H. Revell & Company, $1.50.)

"Study of Trees in Winter."—Annie O. Huntington. (Knight & Millet.)

"The Strength of the Weak."—Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

From "Hawthorn and Lavender."

By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

[See THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 5, 1901, for further selections.]

IX.

The wind on the wold,
With sea-scents and sea-dreams attended,
Is wine!
The air is as gold
In elixir—it takes so the splendid
Sunshine!

O, the larks in the blue!
How the song of them glitters, and glances,
And gleams!
The old music sounds new—
And its O, the wild Spring, and his chances
And dreams!

There's a lift in the blood—
O, this gracious, and thirsting, and aching
Unrest!
All life's at the bud,
And my heart, full of April, is breaking
My breast.

XVII.

Look down, dear eyes, look down,
Lest you betray her gladness.
Dear brows, do naught but frown,
Less men miscall my madness.

Come not, dear hands, so near,
Lest all besides come nearer.
Dear heart, hold me less dear,
Lest time hold nothing dearer.

Keep me, dear lips, O keep
The last great word unspoken,
Lest other eyes go weep,
Lest other lives lie broken!

XXVI.

June, and a warm sweet rain;
June, and the call of a bird:
To a lover in pain
What lovelier word?

Two of each other fain
Happily heart on heart:
So in the wind and rain
Spring bears his part!

O, to be heart on heart,
One with the warm June rain,
God with us from the start,
And no more pain!

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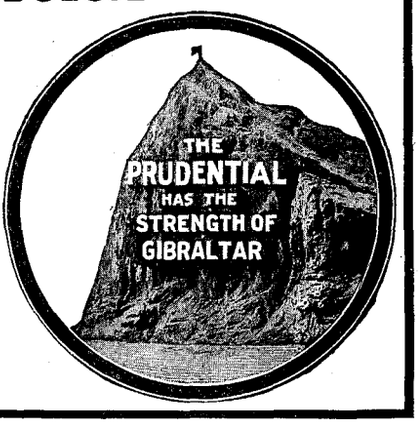

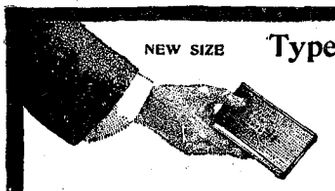

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Poems.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

[Of Mr. Symons' verse the London *Academy* writes:

"Mr. Symons is an experimenter in life; and, according to the burden of his song, experimentation has brought satiety. His aim has been the impressionistic aim of a certain school of French poets, and especially of Verlaine, who has so strongly influenced some of our younger writers. The art of capturing an impression—emotional or visual, or both—and fixing it in a few words as evanescently delicate as the impression itself, is the art pursued by Mr. Symons."]

THE OPIUM-SMOKER.

I am engulfed, and drown deliciously.
Soft music like a perfume, and sweet light
Golden with audible colors exquisite,
Swathe me with cerements for eternity.
Time is no more. I pause and yet I flee,
A million ages wrap me round with night,
I drain a million ages of delight,
I hold the future in my memory,

Also I have this garret which I rent,
This bed of straw, and this that was a chair,
This wornout body like a tattered tent,
This crust, of which the rats have eaten part,
This pipe of opium; rage, remorse, despair;
This soul at pawn and this delirious heart.

THE PRICE.

Pity all faithless women who have loved: none knows
How much it hurts a woman to do wrong to love.
The mother who has felt the child within her move
Shall she forget her child, and those ecstatic throes?

Then pity faithless women who have loved: these have
Murdered within them something borne out of their pain.
These mothers of the child whom they have loved and slain
May not so much as lay the child within a grave.

The Return.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

He sought the old scenes with eager feet—
The scenes he had known as a boy;
"Oh! for a draft of those fountains sweet,
And a taste of that vanished joy."

He roamed the fields, he mused by the streams,
He threaded the paths and lanes;
On the hills he sought his youthful dreams,
In the woods to forget his pains.

Oh, sad, sad hills; oh, cold, cold hearth!
In sorrow he learned thy truth,—
One may go back to the place of his birth,—
He can not go back to his youth.

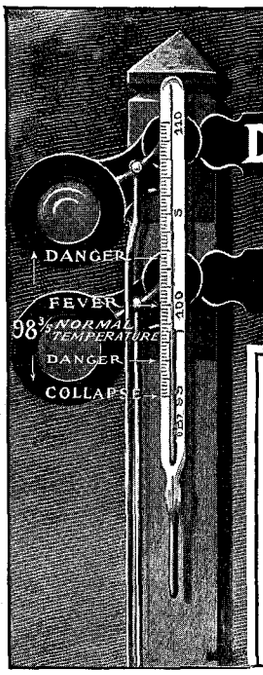
—*The Independent.*

Progress.

By TOM MASSON.

Back, back he slipped in desperation grim.
With tyrant Failure busy every hour!
Till once his mirrored face looked out at him
Unrecognized, so had it grown in power!

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*



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PERSONALS.

When Crispi was Lucky in Being Penniless.—The late Francesco Crispi, the great Italian statesman, once escaped arrest as a revolutionist because he did not have a sou wherewith to buy a candle. The story is told in the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York):

"On January 14, 1858, Francesco Crispi, the recently deceased Italian statesman, then a political refugee in Paris, received from an Italian friend connected with the Paris opera two gallery tickets for the performance of that evening, which the Emperor and Empress were expected to attend. Crispi and his wife were on the point of starting for the theater when the latter exclaimed: 'Francesco, where shall we get a candle?' They were in such destitution that they had neither candles nor matches, nor yet the wherewithal to buy them. Going to the opera would involve groping for their room at midnight and going to bed in total darkness. Too proud to confess their condition and to borrow a few sous they regretfully denied themselves the promised treat, remained in their room, and retired before the twilight had faded.

"On the following morning they learned of Orsini's attack on the Emperor, the police raids, and the arrest of all Italian revolutionists found in or near the theater. If Crispi had been in the house he would certainly have been among the first arrested, for he was known as an ardent disciple of Mazzini.

"The possession of a tallow candle and a match might have altered completely not only his own destiny but also that of Italy!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. Menier and Chocolate Island.—When M. Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, bought the island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, Canada was somewhat alarmed, fearing that it might be a hostile move on the part of France. These fears, however, have since been entirely allayed. Says the London *Express*:

"M. Menier paid £25,000 for the exclusive possession of Anticosti. The romance of the thing appealed to him, and when its two million acres were offered he scarcely hesitated.

"Anticosti was not uninhabited when Menier took possession. Here and there along the coast, and principally at the little harbor of Fox Bay, were a dozen or more families that had earned a precarious livelihood at fishing for twenty-odd years.

"These settlers bore no title to the land occupied by them, simply living there on the sufferance of the previous owners and at a nominal rent. They contented themselves with fishing, and made little effort to till the soil.

"When the purchase became known strange tales of political complications appeared in the press. One paper claimed to have proof that fortifications were being erected by night, and that a formidable battery of modern guns was about to be landed from a strange vessel which had mysteriously appeared in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"There was, indeed, a series of earthworks back of the town of English Bay, now called Bai Ste. Claire. The interior of these earthworks was filled with barrels of flour and beef and other provisions.

"'These are our fortifications,' smilingly exclaimed M. Landrieu, the chief of the commercial board of Anticosti, appointed by M. Menier. 'We fortify ourselves thus against hunger in case our main stores are destroyed.'

"Notwithstanding dissension within and bitter racial accusations without, Menier calmly proceeded with his plans. Through his legal adviser in Quebec he went to law, and after a sensational trial the Fox Bay settlers were ordered to leave the island.

"The decision was followed by a storm of protest from the press and part of the Canadian public.

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Sympathetic people sided with the Fox Bay settlers, and when the eviction was found unavoidable, a collection was taken up for them.

"Menier's plans for the island are broad. They include the building of towns, the construction of roads and railways, the building of a deep-sea port, and the development of the natural resources of the island.

"A fair start has been made. The old settlement of English Bay, which consisted of a few scattered fishermen's huts, is now the seat of authority on the island. A regular town has been laid out, with streets, a plaza, sanitary plumbing, school, and all that goes to make up the modern community.

"It is an important part of Menier's plan to surround himself with thoroughly competent men. The scheme of administration includes a governor, M. Comettant, who was born in New York, and various chiefs of service.

"Under these directors of department are many skilled workmen and laborers, the whole making an admirably organized force. Menier is, of course, the absolute dictator of the island."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Girl Tryer.—By ETHEL HOWELL.

A girl there was and she talked each night
(Even as you and I)
To a suit of clothes and a necktie bright.
When the tide of her satire was at its height
She called this object her "Belted Knight"
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the smiles we waste and the wiles we waste
And the jokes that we thought so grand,
Belong to the man who had no sense,
And now we know that he never had sense
And could not understand.

A girl there was and she spent her wit
(Even as you and I),
Humor and fun and a clever hit,
And he never did see the point a bit,
So the girl just mentally classed him "It"
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the hits we waste and the wits we waste,
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the man who was so very dense,
And now we know that he always was dense
And never could understand.

The poor girl talked till she nearly died
(Even as you and I),
And many a yawn she had to hide
Which he might have seen if he'd only tried.
She got so sleepy she nearly cried
(Even as you and I).

It isn't the bore—we've stood that before—
That makes us rise in our might.
It's coming to know that he never did know,
It's learning at last that he never could know
And never did see we were bright.

—*For* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

His First Profits.—THE VISITOR: "Horrors! the lightning express wrecked and totally destroyed by fire!"

YOUNG ARTIST: "Hurrah! Good!"

VISITOR: "Are you crazy?"

ARTIST: "No, but I expressed a drawing on that train, and I valued it at fifty dollars. Now the express company will have to pay for it."—*Life.*

Quirks and Quibbles.—It is easy for the light-headed to be light-hearted.

He who confesses that he lies, lies; he who denies that he lies, lies twice.

We admire the man who will listen to reason because he gives us a chance to talk.

Most of us know only one man whom we regard as absolutely fair and unbiased, and modesty prevents us from naming him.

Let a man imagine he is having his own way and a woman can do anything with him; let a woman

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Albany Law Journal, January, 1902.

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but suspect she is having her own way and a man can do nothing with her.

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If a man is always as old as he feels, many men pass from youth to old age in a single night—from the evening before to the morning after.

—L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN in *The Smart Set.*

Coming Events.

February 12–18.—The International Woman's Suffrage Conference will hold a convention at Washington.

February 18–21.—The National Dental Association will hold a convention at Atlanta, Ga.

February 19–25.—The National Council of Women of the United States will hold a convention at Washington.

February 22.—The National Spanish War Veterans will hold a convention at Springfield, Mass.

Sons of Veterans Death Benefit Association will hold a convention at Philadelphia.

February 27.—The United States Golf Association will hold a convention in New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 20.—A naval battle between government and rebel fleets takes place in the harbor of Panama, resulting in the death of General Alban and the sinking of a government and a rebel vessel.

January 22.—The South American Steamship Company of Valparaiso will demand £60,000 of Colombia for the seizure and loss of the steamer *Lantaro*, which was sunk in Panama Bay on January 20.

January 24.—It is reported in Panama that the Liberal General Herrera has been defeated near that city by the government forces under the Colombian General Castro.

January 25.—Six hundred government troops reach Colon under General Pinzon.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 20.—Lord Cranborne, in Parliament, replying to a question by Mr. Norman, says that Great Britain had declined to join in a joint note to President McKinley before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, because its object was to bring pressure to bear on the American Government.

The pig iron produced in Germany during 1901 amounted to 7,785,887 tons against 8,422,842 tons produced in 1900.

January 21.—Winston Churchill and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt make speeches criticizing the policy of the British Government in South Africa.

Aubrey Thomas De Vere, the poet, dies in London.

January 22.—Memorial services are held at Frogmore, Windsor, at the tomb of Queen Victoria, on the anniversary of her death.

January 23.—Mr. Redmond, in the House of Commons, brings up the entire question of Irish land grievances, and is answered by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

January 24.—Mr. Redmond's Irish amendment to

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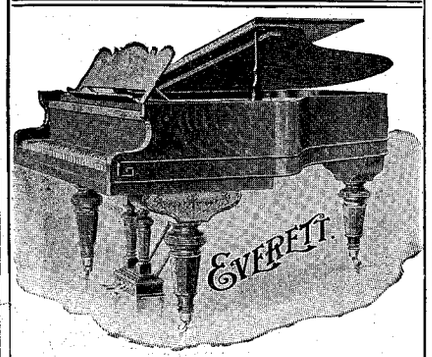

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the address is defeated in the House of Commons.

King George of Greece is attacked by a lunatic with a knife, but is saved by a park inspector, who is himself stabbed.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 20.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recommending acceptance of the Panama's Company's offer, is received from the President.

Senate: Senator Lodge reports the amended Philippine Tariff bill, and Senator Rawlins, acting for the Democrats, offers a substitute; Senator Frye introduces his Ship Subsidy bill.

House: A general debate on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill occupies the time of the session.

January 21.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill begins, the opening speeches being made by Senator Lodge for the Republicans and Senator Rawlins for the Democrats.

House: The Urgent Deficiency bill is considered, irrigation and the Philippine question being the principal subjects of discussion.

January 22.—*House:* The item in the Urgent Deficiency bill of $500,000 for an army post at Manila is discussed; but a substitute offered by Congressman Cannon is adopted by a close party vote.

January 23.—*Senate:* Senator Mason offers a resolution in favor of Admiral Schley, which is referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House: Consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill is finished, but a final vote is not reached.

January 24.—*House:* The Urgent Deficiency bill is passed; the item of $500,000 for shelter and protection of troops in the Philippines being adopted by the votes of all the Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 20.—Andrew Carnegie offers to give $50,000 for a free library building to Lexington, Ky.

January 21.—Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the Court of Inquiry is presented to President Roosevelt.

It is announced that the Creed revision committee of Presbyterian Church has completed its work and drafted an outline of a short declaration of belief.

Mayor Low, of New York, makes known the names of the committee to receive Prince Henry.

January 22.—Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet-Sugar Association, makes an argument against tariff concessions on Cuban sugar, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Governor Taft, who has just returned from the Philippines, says the islands are overtaxed.

January 23.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt give a reception in honor of the members of Congress.

January 24.—A treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States is signed at the State Department by Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister in Washington.

January 25.—A hearty welcome is given to Rear-Admiral Schley in Chicago, as guest at several receptions and a banquet.

It is announced that the Cooper and Hewitt families have given $600,000 for an endowment fund for Cooper Union, New York City, and Andrew Carnegie has made a second gift of $300,000 for the same purpose.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 26.—*Philippines:* The American Chamber of Commerce at Manila sends a petition to Congress, asking permission to allow Chinese laborers to enter the islands.

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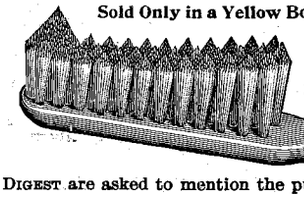

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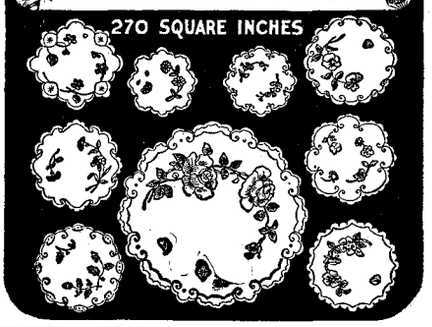

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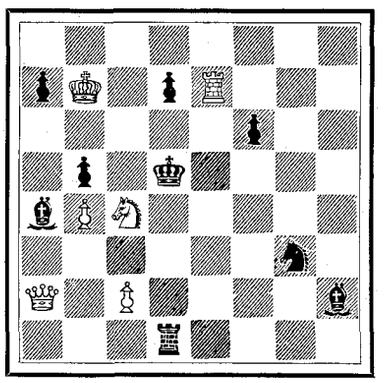


White—Six Pieces.

8; pKr1pR3; 5p2; 1p1k4; bPS5; 6s1; Q1P4b; 3r4.

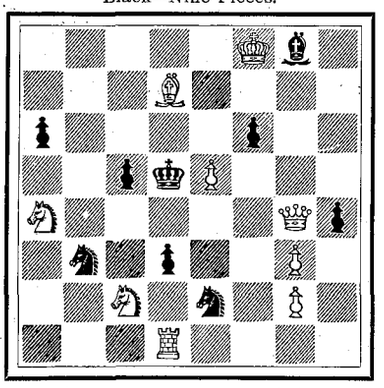
White mates in two moves.

Problem 636.

By P. K. TRAXLER.

First Prize, Problem-Tourney *Tidsskrift for Skak*, Copenhagen.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5Kb1; 3B4; p4p2; 2pkP3; S5Qp; 1s1p2P1; 2S1s1P1; 3R4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 627.
Key-move, Q—B 8.

No. 628.
Key-move, R (R 7)—R 6.

No. 629.

1.	K—Kt 7	2.	Q—Q 4 ch	3.	Kt—Kt 5, mate
	K—Q 4		K x R		
1.	.....	2.	R—K 4	3.	Q—Q 4, mate
	K—Q 6		K x R		

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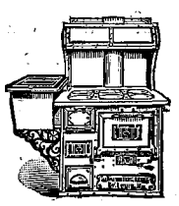

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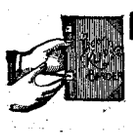

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.....	.....	Kt—B 2, mate
1. K—Q 6	2. Kt x P	3.
.....	R—Q B 6 ch	Q—Q 4, mate
1. K—B 4	2. K—Q 4	3.
.....	Kt—B 4	R mates.
1. Kt x P	2. Any	3.

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; B. Colle, New York City; A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; F. W. Loose, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

627 (only): Dr. H.W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; the Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; T. J. Liter, 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. E. F., Regina, Can.

628 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

627 and 628: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

627 and 629: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

628 and 629: O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.

Comments (627): "Very artistic, notwithstanding dual, which could be eliminated at the expense of symmetry and economy"—H. W. B.; "Olden, but golden"—G. D.; "Attractive in form, beautiful in construction, and delightful in solution"—A K.; "If it's as old as its good, it must be antediluvian"—J. H. S.; "Very fine"—J. E. W.; "Splendid"—H. W. F.; "Should be called 'Happy Thought'"—W. E. S.; "The old wine is better than the new"—J. G. L.; "A perfect gem"—S. M. M.

(628): "An obvious key; but seven interesting tho rather ordinary mates"—H. W. B.; "Good"—M. M.; "Fairly good"—G. D.; "A Hannsome performance"—A K.; "First class"—F. S. F.; "Rather crowded, but very ingeniously placed"—J. H. S.; "Admirable"—J. E. W.; "A Texas ranger"—J. G. L.; "Very pretty, but not difficult"—S. M. M.

(629): "A fine problem, and not easy"—M. W. H.; "Highly artistic. Key easy but continuations and mates excellent"—H. W. B.; "Excellent"—M. M.; "An enjoyable study, but it has several bad duals"—G. D.; "Solution difficult and result charming"—F. S. F.; "Key not hard to find; but it took considerable work to find the second moves. Very good for brother Knight"—W. W. S.; "Unusually good for a King key-move. That the King must take the initiative is obvious; but probably nine out of ten would try K—Q 7 first"—J. H. S.; "Extremely difficult"—J. E. W.

Concerning 629, K x P caught many solvers. The answer is Kt x P, threatening check on second move. Several solvers believe that K—Q 7 will do. The answer is P—B 7. If 2 R—K 4 ch, K—B 5 and no mate. If 2 R—B 6 ch, K—Q 6 and no mate.

In addition to those reported, F. W. L., W. R. C., and A. O. Jones, Bozeman, Mont., got 623, 624, and 625; Dr. H. W. F., 621.

The Inter-State Match.

In the big match—New York *vs.* Pennsylvania—the score is: New York 12, Pennsylvania 15. The game between M. Morgan of the Franklin Chess-club, and A. B. Hodges, of the Manhattan Chess-club, is very interesting and instructive:

Ruy Lopez.

MORGAN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	MORGAN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B—Kt 3	B—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Q R–Q sq	Q—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	15 P—B 4	P x P
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	16 B x P	P–K Kt 3 (c)
5 Castles	P—Q 3	17 Q—B 3	Kt—K 4
6 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3 (a)	18 Q—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 4
7 P x P	Q Kt x P	19 R–Q 2 (d)	R—R 2
8 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	20 B—R 6	R—K sq
9 Q–R 5 (b)	B—Q 3	21 Q R—B 2	B—R sq (e)
10 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	22 B—B 4	Q—B sq
11 B—K 3	Castles	23 Q—K 3	Q R—K 2
12 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	24 B x Kt	Resigns (f)

Notes.

(a) Tschigorin's move.

(b) This very powerful move gives White a great advantage.

(c) At this juncture the student will derive instruction from analyzing the position, and discovering whether or not Black had any better play.

(d) In order to play this R to B 2.

(e) Suppose Kt—Kt 5, how would White continue?

(f) Black hasn't any satisfactory reply. Mr. Morgan played this game with great skill.

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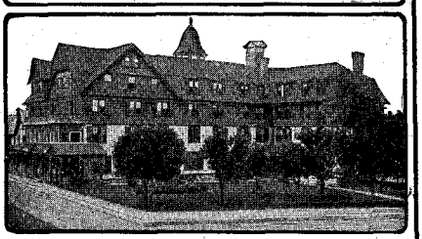

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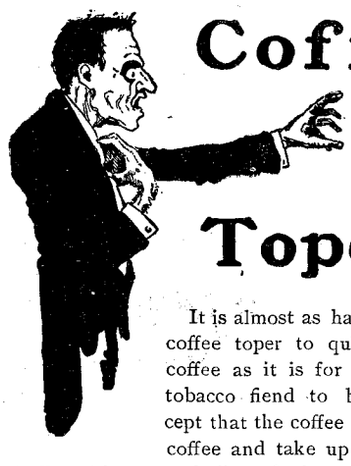

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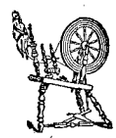

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